

**'Jordanians face radiation from Israeli plant'**

**CAIRO (AFP)** — Residents of southern Jordan may suffer from diseases resulting from radiation poisoning from the Israeli nuclear plant at Dimona, the Arab daily *Ash Sharq Al Awsat* reported Friday. An unnamed Jordanian official told the London-based paper that several patients from the region showed "maladies of an unknown source." It has not been proven that they resulted from radioactivity from Dimona, but it is a distinct possibility. He said tests had shown the presence of radioactivity in southern Jordan, "but at low levels." Israel's Dimona plant is located in the Negev desert, 60 kilometres (35 miles) from the Jordanian city of Tafila which has a population of 40,000, the paper said. *Ash Sharq Al Awsat* also quoted an unnamed Arab diplomat in London as saying Jordanian officials had requested British experts "several years ago" to examine patients from southern Jordan with unexplained illnesses. The experts issued a report on the patients which was never revealed, the source told the paper. Dimona is suspected to be the centre of an Israeli nuclear weapons programme. Western experts have estimated the Jewish state possesses 200 nuclear warheads.

Volume 19 Number 5979



An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جريدة تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية الرأي

## Croats take on Serbs in Bosnia; West weighs alternatives to air power

ZAGREB (Agencies) — Up to 10,000 Croatian government troops and allied Bosnian Croat militia have poured into the Livno area in western Bosnia to attack Serb forces, a U.N. spokesman said Friday.

"It's a serious and alarming build-up," Chris Gunnus told a news briefing at U.N. Balkans headquarters in Zagreb.

The United Nations fears the offensive and a parallel build-up of government forces around Serb-held Krajina in Croatia will lead to outright war in Croatia and possibly draw in Serbia.

"In Croatia, we fear military actions may be initiated soon, possibly within days," Mr. Gunnus said.

Croatian media reported that Croat forces had entered the Bosnian Serb town of Grahovo on the main supply road linking the Krajina Serb stronghold of Knin inside Croatia with Serb-held Bosnia.

U.N. officials said they could not confirm the report. There are no U.N. observers in the area.

The independent Serbian news agency BETA quoted sources close to the Bosnian Serb Army (BSA) as confirming Croat troops had entered Grahovo.

Gunnus said up to 10,000 Croatian regular and Bosnian Croat militia forces had poured into the Livno Valley to the southeast of Grahovo.

Some 5,000 Serb civilians had fled Grahovo northwards along the main road towards Drvar, U.N. officials said.

Television footage from Drvar showed refugees driving tractors and trailers, their belongings piled high.

The Bosnian Serb Army (BSA) said Croat forces had bombed Grahovo and civilians were being evacuated. BSA officials were not available to comment on reports that Grahovo had fallen.

Military analysts said the offensive was aimed at cutting Serb-held territory in two and at relieving pressure on Croatia's allies in the besieged Bosnian government-held enclave of Bihać in northwest Bosnia.

Speaking on U.S. television, Mr. Gunnus said he had not yet received any information on whether the drug dealer had been prescribed a medication.

Taylor had some covers of *Time* magazine, as well as a copy of *Newsweek*.

Mr. Gunnus said he had not yet received any information on whether the drug dealer had been prescribed a medication.

Taylor had some covers of *Time* magazine, as well as a copy of *Newsweek*.

Mr. Gunnus said he had not yet received any information on whether the drug dealer had been prescribed a medication.

Taylor had some covers of *Time* magazine, as well as a copy of *Newsweek*.

Mr. Gunnus said he had not yet received any information on whether the drug dealer had been prescribed a medication.

Taylor had some covers of *Time* magazine, as well as a copy of *Newsweek*.

Mr. Gunnus said he had not yet received any information on whether the drug dealer had been prescribed a medication.

Taylor had some covers of *Time* magazine, as well as a copy of *Newsweek*.

Mr. Gunnus said he had not yet received any information on whether the drug dealer had been prescribed a medication.

Taylor had some covers of *Time* magazine, as well as a copy of *Newsweek*.

Mr. Gunnus said he had not yet received any information on whether the drug dealer had been prescribed a medication.

Taylor had some covers of *Time* magazine, as well as a copy of *Newsweek*.

Mr. Gunnus said he had not yet received any information on whether the drug dealer had been prescribed a medication.

Taylor had some covers of *Time* magazine, as well as a copy of *Newsweek*.

AMMAN SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1995, SAFAR 28, 1416

Price: Jordan 150 Fils



## Syria refuses Israeli ground stations on Golan

DAMASCUS, Syria (AP) — Syria repeated Friday it would not accept Israeli early warning ground stations on the Golan Heights as part of a peace settlement.

"Syria completely rejects such a demand because it forms a violation of national sovereignty and maintains Israel's occupation of part of Golan Land," state-run radio

said.

Israel, the United States and the world know Syria "will not give up an inch of its land," it said, adding that full withdrawal from the Golan, which Israel seized in 1967, is the basic condition and the core of peace."

The radio said that had Israel accepted the idea of balanced and symmetrical

military arrangements, recent talks between Syrian and Israeli military chiefs of staff in Washington would have succeeded in reaching satisfactory agreements for all.

"But the whole world knows that Israel has once again chosen the policy of blackmailing and obstinacy," the radio charged.



Golan as his highest priority?

A: I mean it goes together for him... He wants two things, three things, not necessarily one after the other, he wants them simultaneously.

Q: So shouldn't it go the Palestinians?

A: I don't think so.

Q: Why not?

A: Now it's part of Israel, we didn't annex it I imagine, but now there are no Palestinians there. You see, it is difficult to talk about Palestinian rights, because there was never a Palestinian state, let us not forget. What we are considering is the Palestinian people and we are trying to make arrangements so that the Palestinian people will be able to live their own lives without our control or domination. But otherwise, I don't see any reason why we should give it up. And generally, I don't think that Israel can take so many risks. Everybody wants her to take risks. And we took risks. We gave back to Egypt all of the Sinai. We returned to Jordan the whole of the land and the water. You know, Israel used to be, the size of Austria, 80,000 square kilometres. today it is 24,000 square kilometres. I mean we gave up a great deal of land and water and if somebody thinks that we are here just to give up everything, I don't see any reason why anybody should think so. We have to keep an option of self-defence, and we have already taken great risks.

Q: When discussing security

(Continued on page 6)

## King issues invitations for October summit

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein has sent invitations to 50 Arab, Muslim and foreign heads of state, including the American president to attend the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) economic summit which will be held here on October 29, according to a report in the Arabic daily *Al Dustour*. Quoting well-placed sources, the newspaper said the Royal messages were channelled through the Jordanian ambassadors accredited to those countries. In Manama, Bahraini leader Sheikh Issa Ben Salman Al Khalifa received the Royal message on Wednesday, while in Sanaa, Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh received the invitation on Thursday, during a meeting. Mr. Saleh had with Jordan's ambassador to Yemen Fayez Al Rabi'e.

AL KHADER, West Bank (AFP) — Palestinians and Israeli leftists protested Friday against new construction on the West Bank by Jewish settlers aiming to derail the peace deal with the PLO.

About 150 demonstrators held a non-violent protest against the construction of five wooden cabins on the new hill-top settlement, to be called Givat Hadagan, about one kilometre from Efrat.

Supported by a group of Israeli left-wing activists, the Palestinians prayed and sang nationalist songs.

Construction started Wednesday night on the hill, south of Bethlehem.

A large number of soldiers were deployed around the hill on Thursday but did not intervene.

Settler leaders launched a campaign against the spread of autonomy last June 13 and have also begun to build another new settlement on the West Bank. They also took over more land by pushing out the border fences at a dozen or more settle-

ments. The 130,000 settlers fear that the next stage of autonomy — which is still under negotiation between Israel and the PLO — will result in their evacuation from the West Bank.

They also oppose ceding any powers to the Palestinians and many favour Israeli annexation of the West Bank.

Stop negotiations

Meanwhile three out of every five Israelis want to suspend negotiations to spread PLO autonomy across the West Bank, according to an opinion poll published Friday.

The Yediot Acharonot found 31 per cent in favour of a total halt to the talks, which are to resume on Sunday, and 30 per cent for a suspension.

Twenty-five per cent wanted the negotiations to go ahead and another eight per cent to accelerate the talks on army redeployment on the West Bank and Palestinian elections.

## Trainee pilot returns home after emergency landing in Jerusalem

By Sa'eda Kilani  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A trainee pilot, disoriented over the Dead Sea, made an emergency landing in Jerusalem but was blown back to Jordan a few hours later. Ahmad Juweiber, director general of the Civil Aviation Authority, said.

Yousef Jamal Odeh, a trainee pilot with the Royal Jordanian Air Academy, was flying over the Naour area southwest of Amman on Thursday when he lost his bearings and entered the Israeli airspace by mistake.

Mr. Odeh, in his early twenties, was flying solo at midday time near Naour when he unknowingly crossed the Jordanian borders, according to Mr. Juweiber. Trainers at Amman Marka Airport, in radio contact with Mr. Odeh, tried to guide him back to base but to no avail. He entered the Israeli air-

pace already short on fuel, sources said. Two Israeli air force planes intercepted the Jordanian Cherokee plane and directed it to land at Atarot airport, near Jerusalem.

Mr. Odeh, who was questioned by the Israeli authorities, returned to Amman around 4 p.m. Thursday. Another RJAA pilot flew the Cherokee home.

"Psychologically, he would feel more comfortable if we were there beside him," Mr. Juweiber said.

Jordanian airplanes started flying over Israeli airspace on March 10 following an agreement reached between the aviation authorities of Jordan and Israel on Feb. 21. Jordan and Israel signed a peace treaty in October last year.

At present, Royal Jordanian, the national air carrier, makes 50 flights a week through Israeli airspace, most of them to European destinations.

## Peres says 'Palestinian Golan' part of Israel, talks with Syria 'puzzle within riddle'

By Salameh Ne'matt  
Special to the Jordan Times

TEL AVIV — Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres has said that a disputed part of the Golan Heights claimed by both Syria and the Palestinian authority was now "part of Israel" and that the territory known as "Al Hima" or the "Palestinian Golan" was "never a Syrian land nor a Palestinian territory."

Speaking in an interview with the *Jordan Times* and the London-based *Al Hayat* daily, Mr. Peres said that Syria had taken the "right of Al Hima" by force and "in contravention of U.N. Security Council Resolution 242." He added that the Palestinians had no right to claim it because "there are no Palestinians living there now," and because "there has never been a Palestinian state."

Mr. Peres said negotiations with Syria have become "a puzzle within a riddle" and that he himself has "given up the hope to understand correctly what the Syrians want."

However, he said he believed Syrian President Hafez Al Assad was seeking "a deal that would guarantee the restoration of the Golan Heights in addition to guarantees for a Syrian regional role, economic assistance and good relations with the United States." He explained that almost half of our people are

against it. Because terror is still playing a role here and there, effecting the mood of the nation. But despite all this, we offered the first part of the autonomy which would enable them to go to free elections without the presence of the Israeli army. We have agreed to hand them over most of the cities including Qalqilya which is nine miles from the sea, and Tulkarem, which is eleven miles from the sea, and Jenin which is three miles from the border. I told Arafat; who complains that we made him the mayor of Gaza, that now he will also be the mayor of Nablus, Ramallah and Bethlehem. Who else would do it. And I asked him if he understands why we are doing it under such demanding conditions. I told him nobody can explain it without understanding that for Israel it is our choice: We don't want to dominate the Palestinians, we don't want to dominate any other nation. There are a lot of rumours in the Arab

## Saudi Arabia defends legal system against foreign critics

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates (AFP) — Saudi Arabia has defended its legal system and Islamic punishments such as beheading and amputation, in the face of criticism from abroad.

Those found guilty of apostasy, murder, rape or drug trafficking are beheaded in public. For crimes considered even more serious under the kingdom's legal system, the body of an executed convict is then crucified.

Adulterers are stoned to death, theft is punished by chopping off the right hand, and those caught drinking alcohol are lashed, under the Sharia Laws of Islam.

More than 120 people have been beheaded by the sword already this year, a record. Almost 50 of them were Saudis, mostly convicted of murder, and the rest were Asians found guilty of drug trafficking.

Less than half that number, 59 people, were beheaded in 1994.

Amnesty International said in April that the rise in the number of executions was "proof that this form of punishment does not work."

The London-based human rights watchdog also blasted the Saudi authorities for not allowing lawyers to defend those facing the death penalty.

Another organisation, Human Rights Watch, said the judgements were "far from meeting the international standards for fair trials."

Such charges, however, have had no impact on the Saudi rulers.

"Our justice is well-known for its impartiality and integrity, it breeds respect and admiration at home and abroad," King Fahd said last week.

"Crimes punishable by death are first studied by

three judges at the lower court, five judges on appeal, and five others at the higher court," explained Prince Nayef Ibn Abdul Aziz, the interior minister.

"We do not need a certificate of good conduct, and we shall not give up our Sharia. We shall keep on fighting against all infringements," he added.

The interior minister blasted those "orchestrating a campaign against Islam," adding that his government "does not give any weight to those criticising divine law."

Relations between Egypt and Saudi Arabia cooled in May when an Egyptian doctor was flogged in Saudi Arabia for defamation, after he complained that his child was sexually abused by the school's principal.

Cairo's newspapers charged that the trial was unfair but the Saudis rejected "interference in the kingdom's internal affairs."

The Saudi authorities say the crime rate in their country is relatively low and insist this is due to Sharia Law.

"Murder cases which took place in the kingdom in 1994 came to only five per cent of the crimes committed in the state of New York," said Hamad Al Marzouqi, director of a crime-fighting centre in the Red Sea city of Jeddah.

But he admitted: "We see a comparative rise in crime rates in recent years. This is because of the dense foreign presence and growth of vast cities during the boom period."

Judges are not isolated in ivory towers, they are aware of society's problems," said Sheikh Hajar Al Dhafiri, a judge in Jeddah's higher court.

Muslims should not seek to change their rulers' policies except by "advice," Sheikh Gad Al Haq said. "If a ruler strays from protecting the public interest, we must look for the reasons then offer advice." he said. "This is the limit of the relationship between the ruler and the ruled." While Muslims may differ in the candidates for governing, once the ruler is chosen, "there must be silence and obedience. Hear and obey is the basis." Armed Muslim groups in Egypt have been waging a violent three-year campaign to topple the government of President Hosni Mubarak, saying it has abandoned Islamic rules of governing. Sheikh Gad Al Haq, who was appointed to his position by Mr. Mubarak in 1982, said Al Azhar was limited to an advisory role. "It is not a political authority and has no executive powers. It only possesses the word."

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Al Azhar: Islamic parties exploit religion

CAIRO (AFP) — Religion should not be exploited by creating Islamic political parties, the Sheikh of Sunni Islam's highest authority, Al Azhar, said in an interview published Friday. "In a Muslim population, what would we call people who do not join the party, are they not Islamic?" Sheikh Gad Al Haq Ali Haq told the Arab weekly Al Muslimun. "Religion should not be exploited thus in the atmosphere we live in," the sheikh of Al Azhar said. He said Muslim extremists who brand governments in Islamic countries heretical for allowing the sale of liquor and other policies prohibited by Islam are "wrong and should stop this."

"We must not imagine that there is an angelic human society. We must strive to let good overcome evil... by giving advice, not by declaring (governments) heretical. Muslims should not seek to change their rulers' policies except by "advice," Sheikh Gad Al Haq said.

If a ruler strays from protecting the public interest, we must look for the reasons then offer advice." he said. "This is the limit of the relationship between the ruler and the ruled." While Muslims may differ in the candidates for governing, once the ruler is chosen, "there must be silence and obedience. Hear and obey is the basis." Armed Muslim groups in Egypt have been waging a violent three-year campaign to topple the government of President Hosni Mubarak, saying it has abandoned Islamic rules of governing. Sheikh Gad Al Haq, who was appointed to his position by Mr. Mubarak in 1982, said Al Azhar was limited to an advisory role. "It is not a political authority and has no executive powers. It only possesses the word."

Muslims should not seek to change their rulers' policies except by "advice," Sheikh Gad Al Haq said.

If a ruler strays from protecting the public interest, we must look for the reasons then offer advice." he said. "This is the limit of the relationship between the ruler and the ruled." While Muslims may differ in the candidates for governing, once the ruler is chosen, "there must be silence and obedience. Hear and obey is the basis." Armed Muslim groups in Egypt have been waging a violent three-year campaign to topple the government of President Hosni Mubarak, saying it has abandoned Islamic rules of governing. Sheikh Gad Al Haq, who was appointed to his position by Mr. Mubarak in 1982, said Al Azhar was limited to an advisory role. "It is not a political authority and has no executive powers. It only possesses the word."

### Deputy's arrest angers Yemeni parliament

SANA (R) — The Yemeni parliament has decided to summon Interior Minister Hussein Mohammad Arab Saturday for questioning on his arrest of a deputy, an opposition newspaper said Friday. The weekly Al Thawra, mouthpiece of the Yemen Socialist Party (YSP) said party member Mohammad Nagi was arrested Tuesday at the ministry building when he went to see Mr. Arab. The parliament decided to summon the minister on Saturday for questioning over this constitutional violation of arresting a deputy," the newspaper said. It gave no reason for the arrest. The newspaper said parliamentary speaker, Sheikh Abdullah Al Ahmar sent a message to Mr. Arab requesting the release of Mr. Said, but to no avail. Both Mr. Ahmar and Mr. Arab belong to the Islamist Islah Party, partner in the coalition government with the General People's Congress (GPC) of President Ali Abdulla Saleh. The YSP has about 65 members in the 301-seat parliament.

### 18 hurt in Turkish jail riot

ANKARA (AFP) — A riot broke out Friday in a jail near the Mediterranean city of Izmir but was brought under control after several hours leaving 18 people wounded, the Anatolian News Agency reported. The prisoners attacked wardens and police during the early morning roll call, wounding an unspecified number of them and taking some hostage, the agency said. When the riot ended a few hours later, a warden and ten policemen were injured along with seven prisoners, the agency said, without specifying how the riot was brought under control. The rioters were

most Kuwaitis say they don't fear a second invasion by Iraq and they point to 10-year defence agreements they've signed with the United States, Britain, France and Russia.

"We learned that there are too few of us to fight. The solution is to stay friends with our brothers the Americans," said Saleh Al Bawi, a theatre writer and actor.

But Mr. Al Bawi, who spent most of the Iraqi occupation in hiding, said a safe basement has become a must in new houses.

"Everybody wants a basement, and when you ask friends why you want one, they say we need the space for parties," he quipped.

Kuwaitis who were forced to collect trash and bake

bread for the first time in their lives. After liberation they quickly abandoned plans to place limits on the number of foreign workers.

The war that focused so much international attention on Kuwait also raised political issues that remain unresolved.

Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah is still the unchallenged ruler, but the 50-member parliament is dominated by opposition groups including Islamic fundamentalists and Western-educated liberals offering widely divergent views on how to reform the emirate.

Just over 100,000 of Kuwait's 650,000 citizens are allowed to vote, but there are moves to expand Kuwait's "democracy of the chosen few."

A parliamentary committee last month approved a plan to allow women's suffrage — an unprecedented move in the conservative, patriarchal Gulf.

Kuwait remains heavily dependent on foreign workers, mostly Arabs and Asians, who number 1 million.

"We can for forget?" said Fatima Ashkanani, a dietitian whose cousin was killed fighting the Iraqis. "We don't even know if they are dead or alive."

But some say it's time to look forward, not back.

"The invasion is becoming our excuse for anything that goes wrong," said Khaled

## Kuwait looks prosperous, but bitterness remains

Khalaf Salama, whose company is building a large entertainment centre in Kuwait City. "We should put it behind us."

The war that focused so much international attention on Kuwait also raised political issues that remain unresolved.

Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah is still the unchallenged ruler, but the 50-member parliament is dominated by opposition groups including Islamic fundamentalists and Western-educated liberals offering widely divergent views on how to reform the emirate.

Just over 100,000 of Kuwait's 650,000 citizens are allowed to vote, but there are moves to expand Kuwait's "democracy of the chosen few."

A parliamentary committee last month approved a plan to allow women's suffrage — an unprecedented move in the conservative, patriarchal Gulf.

Kuwait remains heavily dependent on foreign workers, mostly Arabs and Asians, who number 1 million.

"We can for forget?" said Fatima Ashkanani, a dietitian whose cousin was killed fighting the Iraqis. "We don't even know if they are dead or alive."

But some say it's time to look forward, not back.

"The invasion is becoming our excuse for anything that goes wrong," said Khaled

## Egypt joins the green revolution

CAIRO (AFP) — Egyptians worried that their nation is sinking in a mire of industrial and domestic waste, are joining the green revolution and beginning to pressure polluters to clean up the country.

Cairo has the highest level of lead pollution of any city in the world which, compounded by the unregulated dumping of toxic waste and untreated water across the country, has prompted a major government clean-up programme.

An \$80 million (\$23.5 million) fund has been set up to help polluting industries, many of them publicly owned, install filters while other firms are being encouraged to move away from populated areas.

However, cleaning up industries, such as chemical works, cement factories and foundries, is expensive — moving the cement works at Helwan, 30 kilometres (20 miles) south of Cairo, will cost almost \$6 million alone.

So the government is taking things slowly. "We are just starting," said Environment Minister Atef Ebeid, who is also responsible for

public enterprises.

"Business is not mature enough. You cannot turn 120 degrees at all once. You have to persuade, convince, help them to find the resources and technologies."

His ministry is sponsoring a business association for environmental conservation, due to hold its first general meeting in September.

The department set out an action plan in 1992 and brought in a new law last year to stiffen fines for polluters and promised to create an environmental police force.

Saleh Hafez, director of the country's Environmental Protection Agency, said the government had delayed implementing some legislation until it felt it had full public backing.

It was working closely with 100 non-government organisations to build support for the clean-up, which would probably take another two years, he said.

The report, citing Helwan's cement works, Misr Chemical at Alexandria and textile factories at Mahalla in the Nile Delta, concluded: "Some of Egypt's public industries could hardly be heavier polluters."

Now the government has ordered all factories to begin water treatment within three years and is constructing 121 water treatment works in the main cities.

But it would cost \$6 billion to connect the whole of the country to a water treatment network, Mr. Ebeid said.

"The problem will be in the villages. We have to look

for inexpensive technology. Now we have a programme starting with Israel and Jordan to search for the most appropriate technology," he said.

The other major problem is the annual 2.2 per cent population increase and a growing urbanisation despite a 1984 ban on developing on rapidly disappearing agricultural land.

Each year 12,600 hectares (31,000 acres) of farmland disappear but Mr. Ebeid added: "Violations have gone down, from 1,000 every year to 10-15 every year."

He has also announced that unleaded petrol is to go on sale for the first time in Egypt from Aug. 1.

Mr. Hafez admitted lead levels in certain parts of the capital were high but insisted they had reduced by 20 per cent since 1992 because of improvements to traffic management.

And he stressed: "The Nile is considered cleaner than most of the rivers in Europe, especially in Eastern Europe."

Moderate hot weather conditions will prevail with winds northerly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Min./Max. temp. Amman ..... 20 / 33 Aqaba ..... 27 / 40 Deserts ..... 17 / 35 Jordan Valley ..... 24 / 39

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 32, Aqaba 40. Humidity readings: Amman 35 per cent, Aqaba 32 per cent.

**CHURCHES**

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Tel. 810740 Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632785 St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590. Church of the Assumption Tel. 637440. De la Salle Church Tel. 661757

**PRAYER TIMES**

04:14 ..... Fajr (Sunrise) Dulta 05:44 ..... Harry and the Hendersons 12:42 ..... Road to Avonlea 15:00 ..... Asar 19:48 ..... Magrib 21:10 ..... Isha

**WEATHER**

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Moderate hot weather conditions will prevail with winds northerly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Min./Max. temp.

Amman ..... 20 / 33 Aqaba ..... 27 / 40 Deserts ..... 17 / 35 Jordan Valley ..... 24 / 39

Yesterday's high temperatures:

Amman 32, Aqaba 40. Humidity readings: Amman 35 per cent, Aqaba 32 per cent.

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

### NIGHT DUTY

### CIVIL DEFENCE

### EMERGENCIES

### HOSPITALS

### QUEEN ALIA

### FOR THE TRAVELLER

### INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

### ARRIVALS

### DEPARTURES

# Home News

Jordan Times, July 29, 1995 3

## Jordan appreciates US write-off of debts — Kabariti

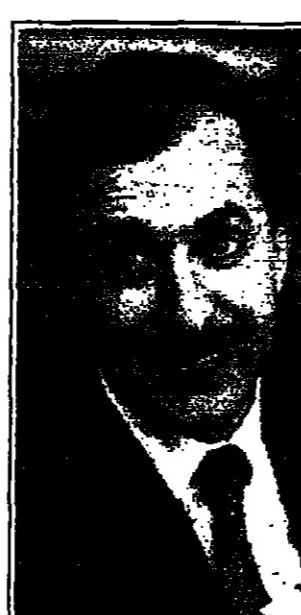
AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdul Karim Kabariti has

expressed Jordan's appreciation of U.S. President Bill Clinton's decision to sign into law a congressional bill allowing the U.S. administration to cancel all of Jordan's debt to the United States.

The first tranche of debt relief for Jordan was approved by Congress in August 1994 shortly after the signing of the Washington Declaration between Jordan and Israel.

In February 1995, the Clinton administration requested that Congress combine the two remaining tranches, totalling \$488 million, so that the amount would be cancelled in one go instead of two in fiscal 1995 and 1996.

Mr. Kabariti said he hoped that the U.S. administration move would open the way for the member states of the European Union to follow suit and write off Jordan's debt to these countries which, he said, are intent on helping Jordan and supporting the peace process in the region.



Abdul Karim Kabariti  
ing the peace process in the region.

In a statement quoted by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Mr. Kabariti said that President Clinton's endorsement of the bill reflects the U.S. administration's keen backing of the Middle East peace process and its support for Jordan's ongoing economic development plan in the Kingdom.

Earlier this month the U.S. Senate passed a bill allowing the Washington administration to write off the remainder of Jordan's debt estimated at \$488 million.

## Jordan's growth fuels surge in electricity demand

By Suleiman Al Khalidi  
Reuter

Amman — Jordan's electric consumption is expected to soar to a record 12 per cent in 1995 fuelled by the economy's growth in the wake of peace with Israel, Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Samih Darwazeh said on Friday.

"There has been an extraordinary increase in electricity consumption in 1994/1995 due to growth in the economy, with high industrial, tourism and commercial demand," Mr. Darwazeh told Reuters.

He said electricity consumption was forecast to surge by 11 to 12 per cent at the end of 1995, compared to a 5 to 6 per cent annual rate in the pre-1990/1991 Gulf War. It rose 10 per cent in 1994.

Much of the demand was fuelled by a 60 per cent surge in the first half of 1995 by newly constructed hotels outside Amman, as investors cash on a tourism boom in

the wake of Jordan's October 1994 peace treaty with Israel, the minister said.

Mr. Darwazeh added that the government planned to invest \$150 million annually in electricity generation to cope with the unexpected rise in demand until the sector was privatised by the year 2000.

He said the government-owned Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) would become a commercially run concern by the end of 1995, a first step towards floating its shares to the private sector.

First half 1995 consumption by large industry, with new industries coming on stream including two iron ore plants, rose by 13.6 per cent, medium firms rose 9.4 per cent, small industry rose 8.6 per cent, while a 10 per cent rise came from commerce.

Household consumption's rise of 12 per cent in the first half of 1995 was due to higher living standards and an annual population growth rate of more than 3 per cent.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.

A final third 130 megawatt unit would be added to the main Aqaba plant by the year 2000, when electricity generation would then be run by the private sector, Mr. Darwazeh said.



# World News

JORDAN TIMES, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1995 5

## Scores of Sri Lanka rebels killed in attack

**COLOMBO (R)** — Sri Lankan Tamil rebels launched a disastrous attack on four army bases Friday in which nearly 200 raiders were killed by government forces tipped off about the strike, military said.

The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) hit the complex of bases in the northeast of the island while its sea tiger naval wing attacked three coastal detachments, army headquarters said.

But the army, navy and air force were ready and waiting for the simultaneous attacks after receiving a tip-off, military sources said.

The air force bombed 10 Sea Tiger assault craft and troops repulsed the inland attack, killing 182 rebels, the sources said.

Fourteen soldiers were killed, the military sources said, adding that fighting was continuing. Army spokesman Brigadier Sarath Munasinghe said only two soldiers were killed and 18 wounded. He also said the bodies of 182 LTTE rebels were recovered.

The military said the navy also sank several boats. Five of the vessels destroyed were water-jet propelled speed-boats stolen earlier from the navy, sources said.

In a separate incident, troops raided an LTTE hideout killing eight Tigers, the army said.

During the rebel attack a missile was fired at an air force helicopter but missed, the army said.

The assault was launched at Kokkutuduvai, Jayasughe-pura and Kokkilai on the coast and nearby Janakapura, all in the Welioya area.

on the border of the north and eastern provinces, the would-be homeland of the LTTE.

Two women "suicide killers" carrying explosive were shot dead outside brigade headquarters in Welioya, spokesman Brig Munasinghe said.

Terrorists fired a missile at an air force helicopter which was supporting the Sri Lankan government Friday to delay its plan to devolve power to minority Tamils until Tamil Tiger separatist guerrillas are defeated, he said.

The attacks were launched as the armed forces were preparing to resume their Operation Leap Forward offensive against the LTTE in the northern peninsula, where they say they have already captured 78 square kilometres of rebel territory.

The four bases make up a complex installed to protect Sinhalese settlements.

The Tigers launched their last major attack on the armed forces on the northwest island of Mandarivu on June 28, killing almost 100 soldiers in what was widely described as a great military success.

Almost 1,000 Sea Tigers crossed the lagoon across from the northern rebel stronghold of Jaffna in a pre-dawn raid that took the island's defences completely by surprise.

His comments came after government proposals offering wide-ranging devolution to meet Tamil demands for autonomy were leaked to the media this week, apparently in an attempt to test hardline Sinhalese reaction to the peace plan.

Buddhist high priests and the mainly Sinhalese opposition parties are known to be fiercely opposed to plans devolving power to Tamils, fearing it could be a stepping stone to a separate state the plan was still standing.

But the priest, who asked not to be named, said the school next door and several houses had been destroyed.

He said St Peter's Church in Navalay, north of Jaffna town, was "badly damaged" but was intact and the roof was still on.

their 12-year fight for independence homeland on April 19 and resumed hostilities with a vengeance.

Operation Leap Forward is aimed at weakening the guerrillas militarily before the official announcement, now due Thursday, of the devolution proposals.

Influential Sinhalese Buddhist chief priests urged the Sri Lankan government Friday to delay its plan to devolve power to minority Tamils until Tamil Tiger separatist guerrillas are defeated.

"There is widespread unrest in the country because of the threat posed by separatists," another chief priest, the Ven. Rambukwella Sri Vipassi Mahanayake, told Mr. Kumaratunga in a letter.

Her plan envisages redrawing provincial boundaries to create a merged new northeast Regional Council for Tamils in the Sinhalese-majority island.

The plan would amend the constitution to describe Sri Lanka as a union of regions instead of a unitary state and devolve power over land and local police to regional councils.

Meanwhile a protestant priest returning from the rebel-held Jaffna peninsula Friday said a church his bishop earlier said had been bombed into rubble by the air force was still standing.

He said St Peter's Church in Navalay, north of Jaffna town, was "badly damaged" but was intact and the roof was still on.

The king is currently in Beijing undergoing medical treatment. He had been expected to return to Cambodia in the first two weeks on August, but a definite date was not finalised until Friday.

The official said the king decided to return Aug. 13 in order to meet with Mr. Christopher who will make a one-day stop in Phnom Penh on his way to Vietnam, from the Association of South East Asian Nations conference now being held in Brunei.

Mr. Christopher's Cambodian schedule has yet to be released but is known to include meetings with the country's two prime ministers and the foreign minister as well as a visit to an American demining training centre.

His visit will be the first by a U.S. Secretary of State to Cambodia since 1955 when John Foster Dulles travelled to South East Asia promoting the now-defunct South East Asian Treaty Organisation.

Rouge executioners killed their victims by clubbing them on the back of the neck with an iron bar.

In the late 1970s, during the so-called killing fields period, the Khmer Rouge, widely accused of responsibility for the deaths of one million Cambodians from execution, disease or starvation, launched a series of bloody purges against their own forces in eastern provinces bordering Vietnam.

This needs further research. This is one aspect of the DK (Democratic Kampuchea or Khmer Rouge) regime that has never been sufficiently analysed before," Mr. Etcheson said.

Meanwhile Cambodian King Norodom Sihanouk is to return to Phnom Penh on Aug. 3 in time to meet visiting U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher who arrives here the following day, a senior government official said Friday.

The ground is flecked with the remains of cloth used to bind the victims before they were bludgeoned to death.

Local fisherman Phat Dim said villagers had known about the site since 1979.

"This was the biggest prison in Kandal province in the Khmer Rouge time," he said.

"All people brought here died here — they never left," he said. Mr. Dim said Khmer

months: triage; birth, reparation

**YORK (AP)** — As after their marriage seven weeks ago of their son, a distinctive Brinkley and are split up after much thought, I have decided to separate from my wife," she said in a recent interview. They stayed on Telluride Mountain five miles from their son's size. Their son, Brinkley, died on June 2, Brinkley from her son, a 9-year-old pop singer Billie Joe, has a 1-year-old son from a previous marriage.

Vietnam will undoubtedly enhance the vitality and collective strength of our association," he said.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam hailed the entry of his country into the increasingly influential ASEAN as "an important event of historical significance."

"Vietnam's admission into ASEAN will pave the way for broadening her cooperation with other countries near and far," he said.

Some diplomats say the inclusion of Vietnam might test ASEAN's traditional consensus-making capability but they also say Vietnam's huge standing army will provide a counterbalance to China's military power in the region.

"With Vietnam, ASEAN's single-mindedness and systematic approach to overcoming the problems of transition from a centrally-planned economy to a market economy," Singapore Foreign Minister S. Jayakumar said at the ceremony.

ASEAN was formed in 1967 at the height of the Vietnam War when several of its member countries were battling their own Communist insurgencies, fueling fears that they, too, might fall to Communism.

Only six years ago Thai

and Vietnamese forces clashed on the Cambodian frontier. Thailand was backed by its ASEAN partners and the West while Hanoi was supported by the former Soviet Union.

But it was Vietnam's withdrawal from war-ravaged Cambodia in 1989 emerging from an official ceremony with Prince Mohammad Bolkiah, foreign minister of Brunei, said he was pleased Cambodia had been made an observer just six months after for Hanoi to be granted ASEAN observer status in 1993.

Vietnam's official ASEAN membership, however, was almost delayed by a last-minute wrangle over its inclusion in the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA).

ASEAN officials said Vietnam balked at having to cut tariffs to less than five percent by the year 2003, as required under AFTA.

Vietnam was eventually granted a three-year grace period on the tariff cuts but will have to comply by 2006.

The inclusion of Vietnam's 72 million people will expand AFTA's market, though its cheap, hard-working labour force might lure some foreign investment away from the older ASEAN members, diplomats say.

"We applaud Vietnam's single-mindedness and systematic approach to overcoming the problems of transition from a centrally-planned economy to a market economy," Singapore Foreign Minister S. Jayakumar said at the ceremony.

With Vietnam, ASEAN's market will have 420 million consumers. This labour ASEAN market will provide opportunities for enhanced intra-ASEAN economic cooperation," he said.

"Vietnam in AFTA will ensure that AFTA remains a dynamic engine of growth contributing to the prosper-

ity of the Asia-Pacific," he said.

Cambodia became an official observer Friday at the ASEAN, setting a goal of full membership within two years.

Cambodian Foreign Minister Ung Huot, emerging from an official ceremony with Prince Mohammad Bolkiah, foreign minister of Brunei, said he was pleased Cambodia had been made an observer just six months after for Hanoi to be granted ASEAN observer status in 1993.

Vietnam's official ASEAN membership would enhance stability and prosperity in the region.

"The inclusion of Vietnam means a great deal more than an increase in the membership from six to seven," said Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas in a welcoming speech.

"Vietnam will undoubtedly enhance the vitality and collective strength of our association," he said.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam hailed the entry of his country into the increasingly influential ASEAN as "an important event of historical significance."

"Vietnam's admission into ASEAN will pave the way for broadening her cooperation with other countries near and far," he said.

Some diplomats say the inclusion of Vietnam might test ASEAN's traditional consensus-making capability but they also say Vietnam's huge standing army will provide a counterbalance to China's military power in the region.

"With Vietnam, ASEAN's single-mindedness and systematic approach to overcoming the problems of transition from a centrally-planned economy to a market economy," Singapore Foreign Minister S. Jayakumar said at the ceremony.

ASEAN was formed in 1967 at the height of the Vietnam War when several of its member countries were battling their own Communist insurgencies, fueling fears that they, too, might fall to Communism.

Only six years ago Thai

## Russians, Chechens are still a long way from peace deal

**MOSCOW (AFP)** — After more than a month of negotiations Russia and the Chechen separatists are still a long way from an accord on Chechen's political status as both sides prepare to resume peace talks in Grozny.

"The Russians probably want to co-opt a group (of Chechens) and distance them from the radicals," he told AFP.

"It's a good strategy for the Russians to deal with other things first, but the issue of whether Chechnya is in or out (of the Russian Federation) still remains at the end of the tunnel," he said.

The question of Chechen's status — whether it will be recognised as independent or remain part of the Russian Federation — has proved the major stumbling block delaying any deal to end the war in which between 15,000 and 30,000 people have died.

Russian troops stormed into Chechnya on Dec. 11, quelling a three-year secessionist movement.

Peace talks opened on June 19 after Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin had gone to consult further with Mr. Dudayev.

Arkady Volksy, a senior member of the Russian delegation, told the daily Izvestiya he was "personally worried about the future of Ingayev."

"On the last day of talks he simply disappeared. Basically anything could happen with him. Still I hope he went to talk to Dudayev and he returned safely. As for the authority he has — that's another question," Mr. Volksy said.

In exchange for the hostages' release, Mr. Chernomyrdin negotiated a deal with the Carnegie Endowment, a Moscow think-tank, splits on the Chechen side are all to Moscow's advantage.

The peace talks "may be a good way for Chernomyrdin to avoid another Badenovsk."

In the run-up to Russia's December parliamentary elections, prolonging the negotiations could be a useful tactic for Mr. Chernomyrdin, Mr. McFaul suggested.

The peace talks "may be a good way for Chernomyrdin to avoid another Badenovsk."

In exchange for the hostages' release, Mr. Chernomyrdin negotiated a deal with the Carnegie Endowment, a Moscow think-tank, splits on the Chechen side are all to Moscow's advantage.

Although the ceasefire is broadly respected, neither side has begun to disarm or withdraw, and only a handful

of prisoners have been exchanged.

Russia controls most of Chechnya's lowland areas.

Russian Defence Ministry officials said Friday two Russian soldiers had been killed and one wounded by Chechen separatists in the past 24 hours.

Interfax quoted the ministry in Moscow as saying one soldier had been killed in the Chechen capital Grozny by sniper fire. The second serviceman died in a booby-trap explosion which also wounded another soldier.

Russian troops are negotiating with Chechens who attempted to smuggle arms from Dagestan into the neighbouring republic of Chechnya, according to the military sources, quoted by ITAR-TASS Friday.

The Chechens, who allegedly bought the arms in Azerbaijan, took a civilian hostage, whose nationality was not specified, but released him Friday afternoon, the sources said.

But the situation remained deadlocked as a Russian commander negotiated with six men — including at least four Chechens — to persuade them to give themselves up.

A helicopter which attempted to draft in Russian troop reinforcements was involved in an accident, injuring one person, the sources added.

They denied the helicopter could have been shot down by the alleged smugglers, saying they did not have any anti-aircraft weapons.

party sources.

The Mainichi said Mr. Takemura was hoping to establish a third political force to challenge the two conservative parties now dominating Japan, the LDP and the opposition Shinshinto which has replaced the SDP as the second-largest party.

Mr. Takemura said earlier Friday he had no intention of resigning after a senior Finance Ministry official was found to have signed a contract with an adviser to a Japanese businessman involved in a massive loan scandal.

The official, 53-year-old Yoshiro Nakajima, was dismissed as head of the ministry institution of fiscal and monetary policy and related to the ministry's secretariat. The ministry later said he had resigned.

Chirac's announcement of the tests last month after a four-year halt sparked a wave of official and public criticism around the world.

Mr. Evans told reporters he did not accept French assurances about the safety of the tests and said he would still lobby strongly for a condemnation from the 18 members of the ARF.

"This is the reason why, to put it frankly, we find the criticisms levelled against us regarding the impact of nuclear tests on the environment quite unfair, as French engineers and experts have always taken great care not to be liable to reproach in this field."

The letter followed a media tour Tuesday of its nuclear test site on the Mururoa Atoll in French Polynesia, where France plans to carry out eight underground nuclear tests between September and May.

French President Jacques Chirac's announcement of the tests last month after a four-year halt sparked a wave of official and public criticism around the world.

Mr. Evans told reporters he did not accept French assurances about the safety of the tests and said he would still lobby strongly for a condemnation from the 18 members of the ARF.

"With China being one of the participants in the process and with others there from Europe ... it may not be easy to get that result," Mr. Evans said.

The European Union will be represented at the Brunei ARF meeting by a French minister.

ASEAN foreign ministers and their counterparts from their 12 dialogue partners will hold meetings Tuesday. Dialogue partners include the United States, China, Russia, the European Union, Australia, Canada, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand.

One of the new moons, S-3, orbits near the famed F-ring of Saturn. Voyager photos showed this ring had a swirling, braided appearance and Ms. Bosh said this may be the result of the gravitational influence of S-3.

The ring crossing in May put the planets in positions that from the earth made the wispy rings of Saturn seem to be only a thin line. The rings were also in darkness. Ms. Bosh said this made it possible to look for the very faint images of small orbiting bodies such as the new moons.

Another ring crossing occurs next month and astronomers will again look for moons. After that, Mr. Bosh said, a darkened ring crossing that is best for spotting moons will not occur again until 2038.

## Astronomers discover new moons around Saturn

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — Astronomers discovered two new moons, and perhaps two others, in hubble space telescope photos of Saturn, the ringed planet that already has 18 identified natural satellites.

Amanda S. Bosh of the Lowell Observatory near Flagstaff, Arizona, and Andrew S. Rivkin of the University of Arizona announced they spotted the new moons over Saturn in photos snapped on May 22 during a rare celestial event known as an Earth ring crossing.

During a ring crossing, Saturn

# Opinion & Analysis

## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation  
Established 1975

Chairman of the Board of Directors:  
**MAHMOUD AL KAYED**

Director General:  
**MOHAMMAD AMAD**

Editor-in-Chief:  
**GEORGE S. HAWATMEH**

Editorial and advertising offices:  
Jordan Press Foundation,  
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.  
Telephones: 667171/6, 670141-4  
Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO  
Facsimile: 696183

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.  
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the  
Jordan Times advertising department.

### Meaningless threats

**WHILE THE U.S. Congress decided on Thursday to lift the arms embargo on Bosnia, the Muslim countries, who threatened a week ago to adopt a similar measure, are still having second thoughts about it.**

The Serbs had been killing Muslims, raping their women and massacring them over a long period of time while the Muslim states, and the world at large, are still considering what steps to take to halt Serb aggression. All that they did so far was issuing statements of condemnation and denunciation. The international community kept watching as Bosnians, defenceless and armless, were subjected to ferocious attacks and massacres that can never be accepted nor overlooked in this day and age.

It is sad to note that the U.N. and NATO have so far proven incapable of offering any meaningful defence to the victims of the Bosnian war. It is also unfortunate that they left the situation deteriorate to this extent.

Even the belated NATO warning to use air power to frustrate any additional attacks by the Serbs on the remaining U.N. declared safe havens is too little and too late. If NATO could not deliver on earlier commitments, then why should the Serbs and the Bosnians now take more seriously the new warnings and threats?

There is no doubt that both the U.N. and the NATO have goofed on this crisis and they will be held accountable for this colossal mismanagement of a conflict right in the heart of Europe. The international community and specifically the Muslims, should also be held accountable for the heinous Serb crimes.

The least that the international community should do, and the Muslim states in particular, is to allow the Bosnians an opportunity to defend themselves. The Muslim states threats to lift the arms embargo definitely give impetus to countries all over the world to take similar action. This in turn could prop the Europeans, the U.S. and the U.N. to at last take meaningful action.

### ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

A WRITER in Al Ra'i expressed the view that the longer Israel delays the implementation of the second phase of the Oslo deal the more will be the suffering not only for the Palestinians but also for the Israelis. Sultan Al Hajrab said that as the Israelis drag their feet over the execution of the Oslo agreement, extremist elements in the Palestinian ranks are bound to carry more attacks in the heart of the Israeli society. Indeed, said the writer, the bus explosions near Tel Aviv and other similar attacks on innocent civilians benefit no party at all and it is imperative on the Israeli government to speed up the peace process and give the Palestinians their rights and their lands in order to reduce chances for such tragedies on both sides. Let us hope that the Israeli government, which has declared its intention to go ahead with negotiations with the Palestinians, will speed up the process of giving the Palestine National Authority control over the Palestinian territory and gain credibility in the eyes of the peace loving people instead of their wrath, added the writer. Once the Palestinians have regained their rights and their lands, they will taste peace and only then will they fight with all their might to protect the peace and prevent extremist elements from wrecking it, concluded the writer.

A WRITER in Al Dustour said that the government's recent measures to control the local labour market place the Ministry of Labour face to face with its responsibilities to evict the illegal foreign workers so that the way can be opened for the Jordanian job-seekers to get employment. According to an official statement from a ministerial committee entrusted with dealing with the guest workers issue, there are 180,000 non-Jordanians living in the Kingdom with no work permits and therefore, said the writer, the Labour Ministry is required to find a way to deal with them promptly and order them to leave the country. said Mohammad Daoud. Not only are these persons illegally present in Jordan seeking jobs that could be filled by Jordanians, but also they could turn into criminals, added the writer. He said that the government took a wise decision by identifying those jobs that should not be filled by non-Jordanians and the next step should be to evict the illegal and unemployed foreign workers from the country to save the Kingdom further trouble and to open the way for the concerned authorities to control the labour market.

### Jordanian Perspective

By Dr. Musa Keilani

## Western credibility is second victim of Serb aggression

ALL OF us in Jordan should hail and welcome the United States Senate move to lift the arms embargo imposed on Bosnia-Herzegovina which comes at the proper time to rectify the deteriorating situation there where the United Nations Security Council had abdicated its authority to protect and defend a state recognised and admitted to the General Assembly as a member state. The second "European Holocaust" should not leave us as neutral observers witnessing the heinous crimes and acts of genocide committed daily by Serb terrorists and war criminals.

Another safe haven — Bihać — is about to fall to Serb forces which are advancing, as reported, to commit there what they had done in Srebrenica a few weeks ago: massacres, mutilations, random shooting and rape.

The incredible atrocities committed in Srebrenica were the reason why few people were surprised when some United Nations investigators started to resign in protest against the apathetic U.N. role in Bosnia-Herzegovina. A year ago, some honest American State Department desk officers also resigned when Washington took no action regarding the genocide of Muslims in former Yugoslavia. It has become clear that the United Nations should be held responsible for all the war crimes committed by Serb terrorists.

The London conference two weeks ago did not deter General Ratko Mladić from overrunning the enclave of Zepa, which was declared by the United Nations a "safe haven." His militias committed there the same atrocities which Srebrenica, another safe haven, had witnessed ten days before.

Muslim villages and "safe havens" there have been transformed to actual hell by the endless and merciless artillery shelling.

What is surprising is that the United Nations Security Council and NATO feel the need to meet again and again and convene a "contact group" conference without knocking down one Serb tank or an artillery position.

Had NATO's several ultimatums during the last two years been followed by one action, the humanitarian disasters at Zepa and Srebrenica would have been averted.

I do not believe that NATO and the Security Council were short-sighted enough or naive enough to think that their ultimatums would deter the Serbs who enjoy the undivided support of many Orthodox fanatics in Russia and Greece.

Serbs have managed so far to take and control 70 per cent of Bosnia-Herzegovina territory.

One asks the often-thought question: Have the United Nations and NATO been so terribly amateurish to allow Serb tanks and artillery to surround Sarajevo and all other U.N. protected "safe havens"?

I do not believe they were ever really serious about

stopping Serb aggression.

After 41 months of Serb aggression and more than 250,000 dead, more than two million people made refugees and dispossessed, hundreds of women raped, thousands of houses, schools, mosques, churches, roads, and bridges destroyed, European Union leaders are still engaged in high-flown declarations and verbal promises backed up by non-action.

It is no surprise, as mentioned earlier, that the United Nations investigators resigned in protest against the Serb genocide in Srebrenica.

Nobody forgets that the United Nations and the European Union verbally condemned the Serb ethnic cleansing as genocide yet agreed to turn over to the same terrorists the Bosnian land.

The U.N. secretary general met and shook hands with the same war criminals, Karadžić and Mladić, who committed acts of genocide.

It was not mere coincidence that refugees were moved to six "havens," the safety of which was not guaranteed by proper military personnel or equipment to defend them. Earlier, the United Nations Security Council rejected offers of peacekeeping forces from certain Muslim countries and yet quickly accepted Russian and Ukrainian forces friendly to the Serbs, thus allowing Russia to resume playing big power politics in Europe.

The world's double standards, bluff and contradiction are not appropriate in describing the NATO stands there.

It is heinous to allow two safe havens to fall to the Serb aggressor. Following Zepa and Srebrenica other safe areas are far from safe. These include Bihać and Gorazde.

It is no surprise that President Ali Izetbegović called on U.S. Secretary General Boutros Ghali to resign. It was Dr. Ghali who turned down, a year ago, a request by Lieutenant-General Sir Michael Rose, then U.N. force commander, to launch air strikes against Serb tanks and artillery positions whenever safe havens are attacked. Had that request been granted then, there would have been a real deterrence to the daily onslaught on Bosnians.

When the United Nations cannot honour the provisions of its own charter to protect and defend member countries from naked aggression and crimes against humanity, we must wonder about the efficiency of that organisation to achieve peace with justice. Small countries must ask whether it is still sane to remain members of the United Nations. If the danger we see at the moment in former Yugoslavia spills over to the lower Balkans, then nobody can stop that avalanche of violence, bloodshed and regional wars. Lifting the arms embargo on Bosnia-Herzegovina will allow a coalition of Croat and Bosnian forces to defend themselves and, at the same time, thwart the irredentist designs of "Greater Orthodox Serbia" advocates.

### THE WEEK IN PRINT

## Bosnian tragedy further exposes hypocrisy of Western world

Reviewed by Elia Nasrallah

THE LOCAL Arabic daily newspapers last week focused on the Bosnian war, Jordan's leading role in providing assistance to the war victims and the Middle East question in addition to domestic affairs.

A writer in Al Dustour singled out Russia as a major hostile force against the Arabs and Muslims. While trying to protect its interests in the Arab World, Russia is at the same time siding by the Serbs against the Muslims and continuing its war against the Muslim Chechens, said Taher Al Adwan. The Arabs and Muslims can never forgive the Russians for their support for the Serbian crimes and their own attacks against the Muslim Chechens, said the writer, who expressed astonishment and dismay at Moscow's policies. We have been observing Moscow's stands for so long and regrettably we discovered that its actions are all directed against Arab and Muslim interests, he said, adding that this stand particularly surfaced in questions related to Israel, the U.N. embargo on Iraq and now the situation in Bosnia after the Russian invasion of Chechnya.

It is difficult to believe what the world is witnessing towards the end of the 20th century, said Abdulrahman Al Khatab, a writer in Al Dustour. We are watching a crusade waged against the Muslims and an ugly war aimed at exterminating Muslim groups in Europe, whose nations brag about democracy and human rights, said the writer. Attacking the United Nations for its failure to protect the Bosnian people, the writer said that the world organisation is in collusion with the European powers in their drive to keep Europe free of Muslims, hence the ongoing genocide in Bosnia. While the Serbs are continually receiving weapons from the Eastern as well as the Western countries, the Bosnian Muslims continue to face atrocities condoned by the European nations and committed by the Serbs, said the writer.

Al Ra'i Arabic daily hailed Jordan's efforts to provide humanitarian aid to the Bosnian people

saying that the Kingdom has set a good example for other nations. Describing the relief supplies flown to Bosnia as a continuation of a Jordanian strategy of rallying to help of the victims of war and disasters, the writer said that it is the turn of the other Arab and Islamic nations to follow Jordan's example and concert their efforts to help the victims of aggression. Indeed, the Jordanian stand served as a clear message of peace and solidarity with the embattled nation, said the paper.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan's visit to the war-ravaged Bosnian nation crowned Jordan's endeavours at the official and popular levels to extend a helping hand to the victims of aggression, said Al Aswaaq daily. Prince Hassan's trip demonstrated a genuine feeling of solidarity with the Bosnian people and reaffirmed the noble feelings of the Jordanian people towards their brothers and sisters, who face atrocities, said the daily.

In contrast, said the paper, those nations which have been advocating human rights are facing a crucial test while the United Nations is expected to protect its credibility by providing protection to the victims of Serbian atrocities.

A writer in Al Ra'i likened the Jewish settlers in the West Bank to Serbian forces and their actions against the Bosnian people. Citing the situation in Hebron as an example, Sultan Al Hattab said that the settlers are trying to create safe enclaves for themselves within the heart of the city but at the same time continuing to turn their guns along with the Israeli forces against the Arab population of the city.

By planting settlements in occupied Arab lands, Israel is planting the seeds of continued war and confrontations and by arming the settlers, the Israelis are paving the way for the continued massacring of Arab inhabitants,

said the writer. The world, which has become accustomed to the atrocities committed by the Israelis in Palestine, does not find the atrocities in Bosnia as a strange event, he added.

Commenting on new government measures to deal firmly with the illegal foreign workers in Jordan, a writer in Al Dustour said that evicting the illegal workers alone cannot solve the unemployment problem in Jordan. Taher Al Adwan said that there are other factors which affect the unemployment question like social and economic considerations. The writer said that the government ought to fix the minimum wages.

## Peres says Palestinian Golan is Israeli

(Continued from page 1)

the silver curtain. So it is a matter of time. From our perspective, Assad wasted 18 years. Had he come the same time that Sadat did, he would have had everything like Sadat did. What did he gain in these 18 years? I want to understand what is in its favour?

A: In order to have a symmetrical security arrangement, you need two mountains, not one. When you have one mountain, you have no symmetry. It is not measured by the size of the land but by the altitude of the mountain. Clearly, whoever holds the Golan Heights has an advantage, not only for an attack but for an early warning. Now if Israel gives up most of the Golan Heights, she clearly loses an advantage, and we would like to be sure that we have the necessary compensation to maintain an early warning state.

Q: But you must be aware of the Syrian military capabilities compared to those of Israel?

A: You never judge military capabilities without judging military logic. We are not sure who will rule Syria in let's say the next 20 years, or what will be his reasons. You know, some people go to war even though they know they don't have a chance to win it. We don't want wars, and we don't want to be surprised because surprise is a weapon too. And for that reason, we need an early warning system and a permanent one which is not qualified by the political climate.

Q: Do you have a fixed vision as to how the region will look like in the post settlement era?

A: Look, I'm telling our friends, and may I say that, among the different negotiators I met in the Middle East, the Jordanian ones are the most understanding of the dilemma we are all facing.

The problem is how to enter the 21st century with a market economy, with a science-based industry, with an open political mind. And we are telling our Arab neighbours and our friends: Take an example from Asia. They were dormant, almost backward countries, and look what they did in five to ten years. They have revolutionised themselves, and I'm not talking only about Singapore and Taiwan, I'm talking about Thailand and Korea.

Look what happened in fifteen short years. We don't understand why the Arab World doesn't understand this, because what the others have done, everybody can do, instead of the military skirmishes and spending so much money on the military, wars and prestige. They (in Asia) invested in education, they adopted market economies, opened up their borders. And today, to the surprise of everybody, what used to be once the Third World, is becoming one of the most vibrant economies in the world. Why can't it happen in the Middle East?

We don't understand. In our judgement, if the leadership in the Arab countries will not do it, fundamentalists will take over. It is either progress or backwardness. And I would consider it very tragic if the Middle East becomes the backyard of the world. Nobody will wait for us. And all this talk about Arab economy: the economy today is not national, nor ethnic. Today, markets are more telling than countries. And it is available to everybody. The sources of modern strength and wealth are neither territorial, nor material nor national. They are scientific, technological and informative. So, we have no borders, no sovereignties, no distances. And I hope there will be a new leadership in the Arab World that will understand this. It is not a tragedy for Israel, but for the Arab World if things stay at a standstill and the standards of living in the Arab World remain low. You know, people misinterpret the concept of a new Middle East. It is a Middle East in a new age. And some people say Israel wants to integrate itself in the Middle East. That is not a problem. The problem is whether the Middle East wants to integrate itself in a new age which already exists all over the world. I want to emphasise that the Israeli economy is not dependent on the Middle East. We produce today 80 billion dollars a year, which is double as much as Saudi Arabia, and we generate it from the brain not from natural resources, and everybody can do that. We are very surprised by the amount of suspicions and prejudices and old-fashioned accusations. Today, no ruler is stronger than the television and no iron curtain can stop

the silver curtain. So it is a matter of time. From our perspective, Assad wasted 18 years. Had he come the same time that Sadat did, he would have had everything like Sadat did. What did he gain in these 18 years? I want to understand what is in its favour?

Q: What is Israel's interpretation of the clause in the peace treaty concerning Jerusalem?

A: Whatever role Jordan has had in Jerusalem will be respected and it is respected, unless Jordan will give it up. It is her choice. But we shall respect the religious status quo in which Jordan had and has a saying. You see, there are two aspects about Jerusalem: One is Palestinian and relates itself to Jerusalem politically, and the other is the Muslim world as it relates to Jerusalem religiously. One

may even say that I'm not so sure that all the Muslim countries would like to see the Palestinians as their agents from a religious point of view. What we are saying is that Jerusalem should be religiously open to all. Politically, it won't be a Berlin. We are not going to put a wall in the city. We are not going to make two cities in one city or two capitals in one city. It doesn't make any sense. Today there is a clear Jewish majority in Jerusalem. You have 550,000 residing in Jerusalem out of whom only 150,000 are Arabs carrying, by the way, Jordanian passports. We have to respect their rights, their individual rights, political rights, but we are not going to cut the city in two politically. Religiously, it will be open to everybody.

Q: Are you offering Israeli passports to Palestinians in East Jerusalem?

A: Yes, to whoever wants. But very few are applying. We are giving them two things: The rights of a resident, namely to participate in the municipal elections and the option of citizenship.

Q: I heard the applicants have been increasing of late?

A: Yes, hundreds of thousands but not very many. I wouldn't take it as a political tendency.

Q: Is it a vote of no confidence in the Palestinian authority?

A: It is a free choice. We are not going to force anybody.

Q: Jordan is worried about your excavations under the Aqsa Mosque.

A: First of all, we are very careful with that. There are no excavations. There is a tunnel which goes to the Via de la Rosa which exists in fact. By opening it, it will facilitate the movement of people, nobody is talking about excavations. But since the story is a delicate issue, we are not in a hurry. We usually respect fully the rights and needs and feelings of every religion.

Q: The purpose of the transitional phase before reaching final status talks is to carry out confidence building measures. But it is increasingly obvious that there is no confidence being built in the interim between you and the Palestinians. Why not get directly into the final status?

A: First of all, I'm not sure I agree with you. For example in Gaza, there is a different mood already. It is beginning to emerge as a success. And there is a building sense of freedom, it is an entirely different mood in Gaza, it is a success. To go to a permanent solution now, you will discover that you cannot move at all. It is suggesting to make your way by jumping instead of making your way by walking. Jumping may be more impressive, but it is so tiring that you can hardly negotiate your way.

Q: The Arab states are worried about your refusal to join the (nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty) NPT. What assurances can you offer the people of the Middle East about Israel's nuclear capabilities?

A: If people are worried about the NPT, let them judge us by our policies. If we are so strong why did we give up lands. To the contrary, we can be generous in our policies because we are strong in our security. There is no other country in the world that would do what we are doing, including the peace with Jordan which we are happy with. We gave Jordan back every inch of land, everything. Why did we do it? We could have stood and said we are a nuclear power and God knows what.

But why should the Arab World worry from us. We are the ones who are worried from fundamentalism and worried from Iran. We don't see why we should say from us. And if we say from us, then we are worried from Jordan and Jordan is worried from Egypt. We are worried from Israel. We are worried from Iraq. We are worried from Syria. We are worried from Lebanon. We are worried from Turkey. We are worried from Iran. We are worried from Iraq. We are worried from Syria. We are worried from Lebanon. We are worried from Turkey. We are worried from Iran. We are worried from Iraq. We are worried from Syria. We are worried from Lebanon. We are worried from Turkey. We are worried from

# Features

JORDAN TIMES, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1995

Text and Photos  
by Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the  
Jordan Times

Certain. So it is a time. From our Assad wasted his time. He came the same way he did, he would have done nothing like this for years? I want to know.

Israel's interpretation of the peace-making role Jordan has and is respected by all the religious states. You see, there is a Palestinian and self to Jerusalem and the other is religiously. We say that I'm not so. All the Muslim countries will give it up. We shall Jordan had and expects about Jen-

It is a Berlin. We are not going to cities in one city or in Jerusalem. We are Arabs carrying 1,000 residing in Jen-ut of whom are Jordanian people have to respect their individual rights, but we have to cut the day. Religiously, open to everybody offering that to Palestinians. usalem?

To whoever was few are applying giving them the rights of a municipality to participate in censuses, card the application increasing of thousands, hundreds, but not very many. It's not take it as a priority. A vote of no or a yes.

It is a free choice. We're going to force anybody Jordan is worried about excavations under a mosque.

At first, we are with that. There is a movement which goes to the mosque that's opening it. It's the movement nobody is talking about. But surely it's a delicate issue not in a hurry. We respect fully the needs and feelings of religion.

The purpose of the final phase before final status talks is to build confidence and assure. But it's very obvious that influence being built up between the two estimators. Why not move into the final stage?

First of all, it's good with you. For us, Gaza, there is a good already. It's good to emerge as a symbol of freedom. It's different. It's a success. It's permanent solution that we move at all. It's to make your way instead of making instead by walking, but be more impressive than time that you negotiate your state.

Heading towards the south-west from near the entrance of Beit Makkawi, the visitor can see another section of the city wall that was cleaned but not excavated; this is also thought to date from the Hellenistic period.

Well south of this tower, down the hill near the paved road, the excavators found enormous quantities of ancient pottery shards; in just 10 days of work they collected over 20,000 pieces of shiny Hellenistic pottery — but no other material remains. This led them to conclude that it was an ancient Hellenistic town.

The city seems to have been first established as a military colony in the late 4th century BC by Alexander the Great's Egyptian-based successors, the Ptolemies, as a strategic military outpost in the century-long conflict with the north Syria-based Hellenistic power, the Seleucids. Historical accounts tell us of the Seleucid King Antiochus III's siege of the city in 218 BC, and of the Jewish Hasmonaeans' 10-month siege of the city in the early 1st century BC. The Roman General Pompey conquered the region in 63 BC and brought it under the jurisdiction of Imperial Rome, where it flourished as a wealthy city renowned for its architecture.

The top of the tower today is almost at ground level, but in antiquity the ground level was nearly five metres lower, as can be seen in the deep excavation trench. The ground level has risen in the past two millennia due to the continuous erosion of soil down the hill, from east to west. (This trench also reveals the problem of displaying excavated structures for the public's enjoyment in a safe manner. The excavators used some of the large old stone blocks to form a protective fence around the five-metre-deep trench, to prevent people from accidentally falling into it, but the stones have been repeatedly dumped back into the trench by unknown vandals.)

The "tip" of the arrow-shaped tower from the Hellenistic city wall. A narrow arrow slit is visible five courses down, towards the bottom-right of the face of the tower.



The three-apse building that may have been a Byzantine church. One of the two grave-like cut holes in the ground is visible in the centre-foreground.

## German excavations continue to clarify long historical development of Gadara (Umm Qais)

period. The city and its fortification walls kept expanding westwards in antiquity.

Further to the west, along the south-west side of the Ottoman village, is a large excavation trench with the remains of a large arrow-shaped tower that joins the city walls near the existing Ottoman era houses. The two storey tower, still sporting the remains of two arrow slits, included interior rooms used by soldiers. It is thought to date from the late 2nd century BC, reflecting one of the earliest westward expansions of the walled Hellenistic town on the citadel.

The top of the tower today is almost at ground level, but in antiquity the ground level was nearly five metres lower, as can be seen in the deep excavation trench. The ground level has risen in the past two millennia due to the continuous erosion of soil down the hill, from east to west. (This trench also reveals the problem of displaying excavated structures for the public's enjoyment in a safe manner. The excavators used some of the large old stone blocks to form a protective fence around the five-metre-deep trench, to prevent people from accidentally falling into it, but the stones have been repeatedly dumped back into the trench by unknown vandals.)

The city seems to have been first established as a military colony in the late 4th century BC by Alexander the Great's Egyptian-based successors, the Ptolemies, as a strategic military outpost in the century-long conflict with the north Syria-based Hellenistic power, the Seleucids. Historical accounts tell us of the Seleucid King Antiochus III's siege of the city in 218 BC, and of the Jewish Hasmonaeans' 10-month siege of the city in the early 1st century BC. The Roman General Pompey conquered the region in 63 BC and brought it under the jurisdiction of Imperial Rome, where it flourished as a wealthy city renowned for its architecture.

The top of the tower today is almost at ground level, but in antiquity the ground level was nearly five metres lower, as can be seen in the deep excavation trench. The ground level has risen in the past two millennia due to the continuous erosion of soil down the hill, from east to west. (This trench also reveals the problem of displaying excavated structures for the public's enjoyment in a safe manner. The excavators used some of the large old stone blocks to form a protective fence around the five-metre-deep trench, to prevent people from accidentally falling into it, but the stones have been repeatedly dumped back into the trench by unknown vandals.)

Well south of this tower, down the hill near the paved road, the excavators found enormous quantities of ancient pottery shards; in just 10 days of work they collected over 20,000 pieces of shiny Hellenistic pottery — but no other material remains. This led them to conclude that it was an ancient Hellenistic town.

pottery dump or pit which collected the debris thrown down from over the city walls. Much of the pottery from this area dates from the early 3rd and 2nd centuries BC, making it the earliest known material from Umm Qais. Interestingly enough, only this

ground level, with its ancient construction techniques clearly visible today. Its top courses are made of criss-crossing stones called headers and stretchers, with fill in between, while its bottom three foundation courses that protrude slightly beyond the plane of

shows evidence of the destruction and rebuilding of Gadara in the early 1st century BC. The destruction is probably that of the Hasmonaeans' taking of Gadara in 75 BC. The rubble outside the south side of the

### Another Byzantine church?

Just a few metres to the north-east of this wall trench, against the external west walls of the Ottoman village/citadel, is an area crowded with walls of many different sizes and shapes, dating from the 2nd cen-

nthern and southern apses.

Because there was only about 10 centimetres of dirt above the bedrock, no material evidence was found in this building that could help to date it. Its similarity to the three-apsed church comprising the earliest structure at Mt. Nebo suggests this may be part of a Byzantine church, and the holes in the ground may have been graves, which were commonly located within churches in the early Byzantine period.

A simple mosaic floor was excavated a few metres south-west of the three-apsed building. The rest of the walls in this area, some of which retain their original plastering, date from the Mamluke period.

Heading west from here down the hill towards the street, the visitor will pass a large stone doorway facing west, inside of which are remnants of stairs. These stairs lead down into an underground complex of four interconnected Roman-era cisterns that were reused during the Ottoman period. Slightly further south-west of the doorway and cisterns, at ground level just above the modern paved road, is the top of an ancient wall that was cleaned but not excavated.

This wall, constructed of headers and stretchers with a rubble core in between, is probably a Roman period wall dating from yet another westwards extension of the city. It is wider than, but not as well made as, the earlier Hellenistic walls.

### Rare Roman houses

Immediately above street level, beyond the far south-west corner of the Ottoman citadel, are three terraces with remains of ancient

housing quarters — some of the most important discoveries at Umm Qais in recent years. The highest terrace, with its large black basalt pavement, reflects the historical pattern of human use that is common in the housing quarters uncovered to date: a Hellenistic foundation, late Roman use as housing units, a long gap of several centuries and then reuse in the late Byzantine (6th century AD) and Umayyad periods.

This was an industrial/domestic area in the 6th century AD, judging from the excavated remains of many cisterns, cooking materials and two ovens (one a tabun, or cooking oven). A cistern mouth and a plastered water storage basin are visible in the north-east corner, near the hillside. One of the puzzles that Ms. Kerner and her colleagues will try to solve is why the area was used intensively but for only a brief period in the Byzantine period and then abandoned.

The second and lower terrace, crowned by a beautiful olive tree that the excavators carefully dug around, shows remains of a two-storey domestic structure with steps leading down to a subterranean basement. The walls are Roman and late Byzantine, but dense collections of Hellenistic pottery were excavated in parts of these trenches.

The third and lowest terrace alongside the paved road at the west of the citadel hill is dominated by the standing remains of a 13-metre-long terrace wall that runs almost parallel to the road, with right angles in it near the road. It was built in the Hellenistic period, but reused and rebuilt in the Roman period; the upper courses are Roman in date. A big squarish cut into the bedrock may be an unfinished Hellenistic tomb, now sporting a later Roman wall passing through it.

A large round structure standing nearly three metres high alongside the road is probably a lime oven, used to make a common plastering/decorative material in ancient times. Its floor is made of nicely packed single stones that would have been sealed with a clay cover. The three courses of stone above the floor have been burnt to a white/blue colour by the high heat. Just above them are slightly protruding stones that start to form a dome, perhaps covering the burning chamber. Similar ovens have been excavated at Jerash, but this one is not well dated because of the absence of material remains that could help to date it.

Outside the big terrace wall is a series of eight different rooms dating from the early Roman period, around 50 BC-150 AD. The walls were once plastered and painted, and some bits of red and green paint are still visible on plastered corners. The excavators were able to retrieve many crates of plastering painted in marble imitation patterns.

Numerous small channels in the housing area formed a drainage system that kept the terrace wall dry and stable. The channels fed into an 18 x 8-metre plastered cistern that is now mostly beneath the street.

tunate quotation. I said that maybe the next parliament would be my last.

Q: And reports of your nomination as secretary general for the United Nations?

A: I never suggested that myself.

Q: Did you think about it?

A: No, I'm a provincial guy ... and I would like to continue what I'm doing now.

## Peres says Palestinian Golan is Israeli

(Continued from page 6)

would be at a loss. Why should you?

Q: But the whole world is convinced that you do possess nuclear weapons.

A: Good. This conviction is good enough.

Q: You are not denying that?

A: No. We have said clearly that we shall not be the first to introduce nuclear weapons to the Middle East.

Q: What does that mean?

A: It means that we shall not make the Middle East nuclear.

Q: Do you have suspicions that anybody else in the region is developing nuclear weapons?

A: Yes. Iran. It has enough oil and gas. They don't need any other source of energy.

They are in a very poor shape economically, yet they are spending 800 million dollars to make a nuclear reactor.

What for? It is written on the wall, not just an imaginary story.

Q: Is Israel willing to even-

tually join the NPT?

A: We didn't say yet yes or no. We said that as long as some of the signatories are cheating like Iraq and Iran and North Korea, we do not see much of it. We said that we will not be the first to introduce nuclear weapons to the Middle East. And in fact we are being supported by the United States, we are being tolerated by most countries.

Q: Where is Mordechai Vanunu, why was his trial so secretive?

A: It is known. Vanunu is in prison because he violated the laws of the land.

Q: But why isn't he allowed to speak?

A: He spoke already more than was necessary.

Q: What do you think of Jordanian democracy?

A: We consider the Jordanian administration as one of the most civilised in the Middle East. I don't want to insult anybody else, otherwise, I would've said the most civilised. The parliament is a new experiment in the life of Jordan, a new experience. Again the King

contributed to democracy out of his own free choice. Not many kings did it. Parliament may express in a way some internal differences which exist. But we would regret very much if it is turned into an anti-peace institution. I think we have shown our sincere feelings towards Jordan. The land is already in the hands of Jordan and the water. I don't see why should there be any suspicion between Israel and Jordan.

Q: Do you support Iraq joining the peace process?

A: The problem for us is not Iraq but Saddam Hussein. I think Iraq is equipped to play an important role in the future of the Middle East. We have our problems with Saddam Hussein who fired 49 rockets into Israel and he says he is now contemplating the 50th. We don't need neighbours like him. So we distinguish between Iraq and its leader.

Q: But wouldn't you open a dialogue with Iraq?

A: How can you open a dialogue with a man you do not trust a word he says. You have to have an exchange of

ideas not an exchange of voices. The voice of Saddam Hussein in this country means nothing.

Q: What do you think of the latest visit by the American congressman to Baghdad? Is this the beginning of a dialogue between the two sides?

A: I don't think so. I think America will stand fast in that position. I don't see any change in that policy in the near future unless there are very deep changes in Iraq itself.

Q: How do you see your standing in the forthcoming elections?

A: We shall have a tough fight. I think we shall win, but I wouldn't like to underestimate the opposition to what we are doing. We are really swimming against the stream. The strength of the opposition is in the doubts of the people towards our policies because we are introducing novel politics, and this always creates doubts and scepticism. But I'm sure we shall overcome.

Q: Would you think peace with Syria helps your

longer babies. We have discussed other things that are greater than ourselves — that is the cause of peace which we are serving together. And as far as I'm concerned, I'm not going to trade policies for power. For me the policy of peace is the most important consideration.

Q: There is always talk about differences between you and the prime minister. What are the causes of these differences?

A: Look. Both of us are no

longer babies. We have discussed other things that are greater than ourselves — that is the cause of peace which we are serving together. And as far as I'm concerned, I'm not going to trade policies for power. For me the policy of peace is the most important consideration.

Q: Did you say recently that you plan to retire soon?

A: Look. Both of us are no

longer babies. We have discussed other things that are greater than ourselves — that is the cause of peace which we are serving together. And as far as I'm concerned, I'm not going to trade policies for power. For me the policy of peace is the most important consideration.

Q: Did you think about it?

A: No, I'm a provincial guy ... and I would like to continue what I'm doing now.

Q: Did you think about it?

A: No, I'm a provincial guy ... and I would like to continue what I'm doing now.

Q: Did you think about it?

A: No, I'm a provincial guy ... and I would like to continue what I'm doing now.

Q: Did you think about it?

A: No, I'm a provincial guy ... and I would like to continue what I'm doing now.

Q: Did you think about it?

A: No, I'm a provincial guy ... and I would like to continue what I'm doing now.

Q: Did you think about it?

A: No, I'm a provincial guy ... and I would like to continue what I'm doing now.

Q: Did you think about it?

A: No, I'm a provincial guy ... and I would like to continue what I'm doing now.

Q: Did you think about it?

A: No, I'm a provincial guy ... and I would like to continue what I'm doing now.

Q: Did you think about it?

A: No, I'm a provincial guy ... and I would like to continue what I'm doing now.

Q: Did you think about it?

A: No, I'm a provincial guy ... and I would like to continue what I'm doing now.

Q: Did you think about it?

A: No, I'm a provincial guy ... and I would like to continue what I'm doing now.

Q: Did you think about it?

A: No, I'm a provincial guy ... and I would like to continue what I'm doing now.

Q: Did you think about it?

A: No, I'm a provincial guy ... and I would like to continue what I'm doing now.

Q: Did you think about it?

A: No, I'm a provincial guy ... and I would like to continue what I'm doing now.

## Amman exchange awaits debate on economic reforms

AMMAN (R) — The share market in Jordan had a quiet week ending Wednesday as investors waited for the outcome of a parliamentary debate on a package of economic reforms.

The Amman Financial Market index rose 1.7 per cent at the end of weekly trading on Wednesday, up 2.5 points to 153.3 points from the previous week, the exchange's weekly report released on Thursday showed.

The value of shares traded in the five-day period — in both the official and primary market — fell 14.5 per cent to JD 5.9 million from JD 6.9 million in the previous week.

Daily average trading volume fell to nearly JD 1.2 million from JD 1.4 million the previous week.

Dealers said an upturn in market sentiment, now in a wait and see mood, hinges on investor perceptions of how

Parliament will handle a coming debate over a long-delayed package of draft investment and tax laws.

The laws have been submitted by government to Parliament as priority legislation and promoted as the centre-piece of an overhauled and liberalised economic policy to improve the business climate and attract foreign investors.

The package of laws were submitted on Wednesday to the Financial Committee of Parliament for study and recommendations ahead of a full debate expected in the coming few weeks.

Bank shares, the most active sector, accounted for 47.3 per cent of weekly value on a volume of JD 2.77 million, followed by 35.6 per cent for industrials on a volume of JD 2.08 million.

In services, Jordan Electric Power rose 40 fils to close at JD 1.60. In the week, 3,862 orders were executed for 2.2 million shares. Forty seven shares were higher, 25 lower and 16 unchanged.

## Oman seeks foreign partners to search for gold

DUBAI (R) — Oman wants foreign partners to search for gold in its rugged central hills where it now extracts half a tonne of the metal a year and expects to discover more, a ministry statement said.

Oman is dwarfed by South Africa, the world's biggest gold producer of around 500 tonnes per year, and in the Gulf by Saudi Arabia, whose larger of two mines produced 5.1 tonnes in 1994.

But Oman has made gold and mineral industries a priority in diversifying its economy and opening it to foreign investors.

"The future role which foreign companies and investors can play in Oman's gold sector is possible through joint ventures in the exploration and exploitation of gold," the Oman Ministry of Petroleum and Minerals said in a statement.

It said Oman has proven gold deposits at Hail Al Safi and Rakah, about 200 km from the capital Muscat.

But it is only extracting gold from Rakah, where reserves of 507,061 tonnes with an average gold yield of 5.24 grammes per tonne lie beneath the rugged hills and dry river beds.

"With the existing rate of extraction the total life of the project is estimated to be (about) six years," the ministry said. "However, it is expected to increase with the discovery of new deposits as a result of continuous exploration activities. Exploration activities are continuing to discover new (gold) deposits," the ministry said.

Salim Mohammad Shaban, deputy minister for petroleum and minerals, said in March that Oman's relatively small minerals and metals in-

dustry could contribute to diversification away from oil, of which it produces about 800,000 barrels per day.

Industry sources said the Oman Oil Co. is looking at investing in gold and copper projects in Kazakhstan, where annual average gold output is 15 to 16 tonnes.

Oman has already signed two deals with foreign partners this year. Australia's World Geoscience Corp., a subsidiary of Aerodata Holdings Adm.Ax, and Japan's International Cooperation Agency are both to start aerial surveys by October to help develop gold, copper and other resources.

Oman's location in the Arabian Sea makes it well-placed to sell refined gold, such as in the form of small investment bars, to India, the single largest gold market in the world.

## Abu Dhabi non-oil trade down

ABU DHABI (R) — The value of United Arab Emirates (UAE) member Abu Dhabi's non-oil trade fell nine per cent to 9.3 billion dirhams (\$2.5 billion) in the first half of 1995, official figures show.

Abu Dhabi Customs Department figures obtained by Reuters on Thursday showed this compares with the 10.2 billion dirhams (\$2.8 billion)

recorded in the first six months of 1994.

Abu Dhabi, which enjoys the vast bulk of the UAE's oil wealth, is trying to diversify its oil-driven economy by encouraging industrial development.

In the first half of 1995 the value of imports dropped by 9.2 per cent to 8.8 billion dirhams (\$2.4 billion) compared with 9.7 billion (\$2.6 billion) in the first six months

Exports amounted to 131.9 million dirhams (\$36 million) — a seven per cent fall on the 142 million (\$38.9 million) seen a year earlier.

But reexports jumped 15 per cent to 380.5 million dirhams (\$104.2 million) in the first half of 1995 on the same period in 1994, when they were worth 331 million (\$90.6 million).

But reexports jumped 15 per cent to 380.5 million dirhams (\$104.2 million) in the first half of 1995 on the same period in 1994, when they were worth 331 million (\$90.6 million).

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

Two years ago the foreign debt stood at \$30.2 billion and it has kept falling as more countries carry out debt waivers linked to Egypt's economic reform programme.

# Business & Finance

JORDAN TIMES, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1995

falling

tonnes of diesel  
million tonnesused petroleum  
markets continued1995 lows as domes-  
tic gas use in

doldrums. Abu D-

as issued a new  
September 1995  
Aramco is a

to release a tem-

ial term contrac-

in the con-

the weaker market

eight rates from t-

the Far East t-

again on a percent-

ates for vessels ve-

n were assessed

from \$24.47), min-

\$14.47) and 80%

cargoes at \$

mers from Fujair-

to \$91 a tonne for

week for 180,000 metric

\$86 (\$81) a tonne.

old lady gets

with another

y breath."

SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

in Arabic and Mike Agar

BY GLASBERGEN

GLASBERGEN

BY THE

INTORTIONIST

ALD NOT FIL

BY THE

ACTIVE ZONE

ON

LIZARD SALOON

ALWAYS GET IT

ROADS

AGAIN MARIE

BY THE

ACTIVE ZONE

EAT &amp; LEARNER

BY THE

ACTIVE ZONE

STUPID WE DON

HAVE NO SUC

NUMBER! LOOK

UP AND TRY

AGAIN! THIS

ARE RECORDING

A RECORDING

## Business Daily Beat

A review of economic news from the Arabic press

### Ministry of Supply to import cereals from Syria

The Ministry of Supply intends to import large quantities of cereals from the Syrian Cereals Trade and Processing Public Corporation. The Ministry intends to import 100,000 tonnes of wheat, 100,000 tonnes of barley and 1,000 tonnes of lentils. A team from the ministry will visit Syria within a week to negotiate with the Syrian corporation on prices and final quantities. Informed sources said the Syrian side agreed to barter the barley for Jordanian cement. The sources said the ministry's team will do its utmost to convince the Syrian officials to barter the other quantities of wheat and lentils for cement (Al Dustour).

\*\* A total of 20,970 tonnes of French flour purchased by the Ministry of Supply were recently unloaded in the Aqaba Gulf. It was the first time since 1984 that the ministry imports flour. It usually imports wheat (Al Dustour).

\*\* Director General of the Jordan Investment Corporation Mohammad Al Bataineh said the National Petroleum Company has recently been registered with the Ministry of Industry and Trade companies' comptroller as a public shareholding company owned mainly by the corporation. He said the constituent assembly of the JD 20-million company will meet soon to approve its bylaws (Al Ra'i).

\*\* Representatives of 10 Arab airliners concluded their meetings in Amman on Thursday. The meetings, which were designed to discuss means of striking marketing alliances and study the feasibility of such alliances, were attended by representatives of Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Kuwait, Lebanon, Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria and Libya (Al Ra'i).

\*\* The Ministry of Labour started implementing a recent Cabinet decision aiming to reduce the number of illegal foreign workers in the Kingdom. Labour Minister Nader Abul Shaar said details for clamping down on illegal workers will be announced soon in the press. He said illegal workers who were in Jordan before the issuance of the Cabinet decision will be given a three-month period to obtain the needed work permits or otherwise will be asked to leave the Kingdom (Al Ra'i).

\*\* A delegation representing the Japanese International Overseas Cooperation Agency (JICA) is currently in Amman to do studies on landslides on the Amman-Jerash-Irbid road. The road project, which was financed by JICA, suffered from several landslides which partially closed it during the past winter season (Al Ra'i).

### Beirut unions challenge government on price hikes

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon's powerful trade unions on Thursday renewed threats to the government to launch open-ended general strikes and demonstrations until controversial tax and price hikes were cancelled.

The General Labour Confederation (GLC) said after a meeting of its executive committee it was giving billionaire Prime Minister Rafiq Al Hariri's government until the end of August to prove its intention to meet the demands raised by the unions.

"The GLC affirms its decision to undertake open-ended general strikes and demonstrations in all Lebanese areas," the GLC said in a statement.

The unions decided to turn the heat on the government by not ordering it to scrap the increases during a debate of economic policy and drafts this week.

"What was requested from parliament were resolutions committing the government to respect the constitution, to stop all acts of tyranny and aggression on freedoms, to stop the starvation policy and to cancel the petrol price hike," it said.

Parliament issued recommendations on Monday for the government to "rectify mistakes" resulting from the rises.

The GLC, announcing it would continue its "programme of mobilisation" through conferences, meetings and rallies, called for a festival for a popular forces and unions on August 8.

Two courts in Beirut and Sidon had convicted and fined 26 out of 70 detainees for violating a ban on demon-

strations and inciting disturbances during the protests.

The GLC also said the government should take measures to curb what it said was the squandering of public funds, lower the interest on public debt and to get "just revenue" by taxing big companies, not workers and employees.

The unions have said the tax and price policy was starving people and rapped Mr. Hariri's multi-billion dollar plans to rebuild Lebanon from the 1975-90 civil war, saying they did not meet the people's needs.

The GLC criticised parliament for not taking a tougher line against the government by not ordering it to scrap the increases during a debate of economic policy and drafts this week.

"What was requested from parliament were resolutions committing the government to respect the constitution, to stop all acts of tyranny and aggression on freedoms, to stop the starvation policy and to cancel the petrol price hike," it said.

Parliament issued recom-

mendations on Monday for the government to "rectify mistakes" resulting from the rises.

The GLC, announcing it would continue its "programme of mobilisation" through conferences, meetings and rallies, called for a festival for a popular forces and unions on August 8.

Two courts in Beirut and Sidon had convicted and fined 26 out of 70 detainees for violating a ban on demon-

### U.S. abstains as WTO members confirm finance pact

GENEVA (AFP) — World Trade Organisation (WTO) members formally approved here on Friday a landmark pact to further open up world trade in the fast-growing financial services sector, despite the United States abstaining.

The pact, the first major post-war trade deal excluding the United States, covers some 90 per cent of world financial business. It will take effect in 12 months and will be open for review by the end of 1997.

The accord should form the basis for another round of talks and further improvements, hopefully with full U.S. participation, WTO negotiators said.

"Today's achievement should be considered as a key step forward, but by no means the end of the process," said Frank Swedlow of Canada, chairman of the WTO committee on trade in financial services.

He also implicitly recog-

nised that the scope of the accord was limited by the surprise withdrawal of the U.S. from the negotiations at the end of June, when Washington decided that concessions offered by some Asian countries were insufficient.

"Given the events of June 30," the results were "the best that could be hoped for," he said, commending the European Union (EU) for its leadership in successful efforts to avert a collapse of the talks in the past month.

In practical terms, the accord will mean that markets in many countries will be opened to more foreign banks, securities firms and insurance companies.

It will also mean that key countries—basically those of the Paris-based Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and a number of emerging Asian and Latin American market economies—will open up for increased cross-border sales of financial ser-

vices.

And it will pave the way for increased provision of asset management by wholly or partially foreign-owned companies in many markets.

Japan, in particular, agreed to "multilateralise" a bilateral agreement with the United States, so guaranteeing foreign access to the management of Japanese public and private pension funds now worth upward of \$1,300 billion.

TOTO spokesman David Woods reported shortly after 11 a.m. (0900 GMT) that a deal was done "both on financial services and on the companion issue of temporary admission of individuals providing services."

India, Pakistan and Egypt had set an accord on the "movement of natural persons" as a pre-condition for joining the finance deal. EU diplomats recognised that "we are not very open" on this issue but said it was at present a "politically very sensitive one."

But on the eve of the dead-

line, it pulled out of the negotiations, saying it would take an exemption from the WTO's basic Most Favoured Nation (MFN) principle, providing for non-discrimination among members, for the entire financial services sector.

While giving the EU and other key trading partners assurances that their positions in the lucrative U.S. market would be safeguarded, it served notice that new entrants would be admitted only if their home countries offered reciprocal terms for U.S. firms.

Echoing hopes that the United States may be brought back into the multilateral fold in this vital sector after the next U.S. presidential and congressional elections, committee Chairman Swedlow said a review of the new protocol by end-1997 would "create an opportunity for commitments to further liberalisation and an even broader MFN-based agreement."

Total is responsible for securing the financing of all costs incurred—estimated at \$600 million. The work is expected to last five years and production should begin within less than three years.

Capacity is estimated at 120,000 barrels per day and Total will get about a third of the crude oil in return for its investment. It will also market the gas produced from the field.

### French Total considers doing more Iran oil deals

PARIS (R) — French oil group Total S.A. said it was interested in more deals with Iran, despite U.S. opposition to a recent exploration deal for the Sirri offshore field.

"We have a long-term interest in Iran. We think that there are a lot of things to do in Iran, it is a country with a lot of (oil) fields and there are many possibilities to improve the renewal of reserves," Total Chairman Thierry Desmarest said.

"For us it is not a case of doing Sirri and then end there," he added in an interview.

"There are more projects, some have to do with upstream, others have to do with refining. And there will be other projects in the future. We will look at them case by case, for the moment

the Sirri case is very important to us," he said.

Mr. Desmarest said the company had received expressions of interest from various oil companies to participate in the Sirri project.

Total will be majority operator of the Iran-Sirri deal but is looking for risk-sharing industrial partners.

Iran's contract with Total replaced a U.S. deal blocked by Washington. In March President Bill Clinton barred Houston-based Conoco Inc from proceeding with an initial contract with Iran for the Sirri island fields signed by its Dutch subsidiary.

He later announced a trade embargo against Iran for its alleged nuclear weapons programme and sponsorship of what Washington calls "terrorism." The United

States has protested to France over Total's deal and called on Paris not to extend official credits to Tehran to finance it.

Mr. Desmarest said that the discussions to form a Sirri consortium would take a few months. Depending on the success of this so-called "farm out" process for Sirri, Total would consider other projects. He had no comment on the U.S. government's opposition to the Sirri deal.

"Our agreement is not breaking any laws or United Nations sanctions. We will try to complete this project in the best possible conditions," he said.

Talks with Iraq were continuing but any deal would not become effective until after a trade embargo was lifted. He did not comment

on the state of the discussions.

Total signed the Sirri deal on July 13 with the National Iranian Oil Co to develop the Sirri "A" and "E" fields located offshore from a Gulf island closer to Dubai than to mainland Iran. The fields will be connected to Sirri island where the Iranian company currently operates the "C" and "D" fields as well as a storage and shipping terminal.

Office FOR RENT

Office for rent with some furniture, in Shmeisani, Safeway street - Albir Complex.

Tel: 695759 or 680940

### JORDAN MARKET PLACE

#### FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

In Shmeisani, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, ground floor, 280 sq.m.. Other apartments and villas furnished / unfurnished / for rent & sale.

Abdoun Real Estate.

Tel: 810605, 810609, 810520

Date: 27/7/1995

Currency: 1 MHD 3 MTLS 6 MTHS 12 MTHS

U.S. Dollar 5.68 5.68 5.68 5.75

Sterling Pound 6.43 6.56 6.62 6.87

Deutsche Mark 4.31 4.25 4.25 4.37

Swiss Franc 2.45 2.50 2.52 2.61

French Franc 6.25 6.12 6.00 6.00

Japanese Yen 0.62 0.62 0.56 0.56

European Currency Unit 5.87 5.87 6.00 6.06

Previous Metals Date: 27/7/1995

Metal USD/Oz. JD/Gm\* Metal USD/Oz. JD/Gm\*

## Agassi and Sampras advance to quarterfinals of Montreal Open

MONTREAL (AP) — Top-seeded Andre Agassi and No. 2 Pete Sampras both reached the quarterfinals of the \$2.5 million Canadian Open tennis tournament Thursday.

Agassi, who ousted Sampras as world No. 1, breezed by Czech qualifier Daniel Vacek 6-3, 6-2. Sampras had no more trouble in bouncing unseeded Mauricio Hadad of Colombia 6-2, 6-3 on the hardcourts at Jarry Stadium.

"I'd like to meet Pete in the finals because he's the guy to beat," said Agassi, who has reached at least the quarterfinals in 17 consecutive tournaments. "When I do beat him, I feel it's a huge accomplishment."

"He's arguably the best player in the world. He's one guy that if I play my best tennis, I don't necessarily

win."

Each has two matches to win before Sunday's final, starting Friday when Agassi was to meet unseeded fellow American Malvai Washington, who ousted 1994 French Open champion and ninth seed Sergi Bruguera of Spain 6-4, 6-2.

Sampras, in his first tournament since winning a third straight Wimbledon title July 3, was due to face seventh-seeded German Michael Stich in the quarterfinals.

Stich downed the 10th seed, Jim Courier of the United States, 6-3, 6-2.

"It should be a good match because we both play a similar style," said Sampras, whose career record against Stich is even at three wins apiece.

Agassi has gone 81-11 in

matches since winning the Canadian Open in Toronto last year, including wins in the U.S. Open last September and the Australian Open in January.

He says this year's U.S. Open beginning Aug. 29 should decide who is best between the two.

"I think the one who wins the most majors in a year is No. 1," said Agassi. "If Pete wins the U.S. Open, then I'm not No. 1."

"The U.S. Open is pivotal. I won Australia and he won Wimbledon."

The third and fourth seeds also advanced in Michael Chang of the United States, 6-3, 6-2.

"It should be a good match because we both play a similar style," said Sampras, whose career record against Stich is even at three wins apiece.

Chang, who won the Canadian Open in 1990, next faces 21-year-old Swede Thomas Enqvist, the 12th seed who outlasted fifth-seeded Goran Ivanisevic of Croatia 6-7 (2-7), 7-6 (7-3), 7-5.

Kafelnikov is next to play Mats Wilander, the former world No. 1 from Sweden who upset sixth-seeded Wayne Ferreira of South Africa 6-3, 6-2.

Meanwhile, there were no more boos for Greg Rusedski on a side court when he and partner Paul Wekesa of Kenya lost their second-round doubles match to mark Philippoussis and Patrick Rafter of Australia.

Rusedski, a Montreal native who recently opted to play for Britain, had been jeered by the crowd when he lost in the first round of singles this week.

qualifying round for the 1996 Atlanta Olympics.

According to reports from Jakarta, the authorities have also protested against Portugal's participation.

Indonesia, the largest Muslim nation in the world, does not recognize the state of Israel. It broke relations with Portugal after it invaded the former Portuguese colony of East Timor in 1976 and subsequently annexed it.

The International Archery Federation (FITA) bars discrimination on the grounds of race, religion or politics.



Diane Modahl

## IAAF considering another test on Modahl sample

GOTHENBURG (R) — International athletics officials are considering a third test on Briton Diane Modahl's urine sample to determine whether heat could have caused an excessive testosterone level.

On Wednesday a British Athletics Federation (BAF) panel overturned a four-year drugs ban on the 1990 Commonwealth 600 metres champion, saying the high levels of the male sex hormone in the test could have resulted from unrefrigerated storage.

International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) General Secretary Istvan Gyulai said on Friday a new test would clearly show whether the levels had been caused by heat or were already in the urine from Modahl's body.

"It is possible that we will have another test," Gyulai said. "We are told by scientists that another analysis would clearly show whether the elevated levels were caused by heat or had been in the body."

The IAAF's ruling council are due to discuss the case at

a meeting on Monday in Gothenburg ahead of the world championships starting in the Swedish city.

The council is hoping to consider some legal and medical reported about the case but is then expected to refer the case to its arbitration panel due to the complexities of the affair.

Modahl was suspended after testing positive for testosterone at a meeting in Lisbon last year and last December the BAF disciplinary committee ruled that Modahl had committed a doping offence, a finding vehemently denied by the 29-year-old Briton and her husband and coach Vicente.

But the BAF panel said on Wednesday after a two-day hearing it had concluded it could not be sure beyond reasonable doubt of Modahl's guilt.

Gyulai said the British panel maintained that the urine from Modahl's samples had been kept for three days in an office in Portugal at temperatures of around 37 degrees Celsius.

## Israel bows out of Indonesia archery event

TEL AVIV (AFP) — Israel will not send a team to take part in the World Archery Championships in Jakarta because of a series of restrictions imposed by the Indonesian government, sports officials said Friday.

The Israeli Sports Federation (ISF) said it had been told by the Jakarta authorities the team would not be allowed to fly to the Star of David flag, march together at the opening and closing ceremony or wear any uniform with an Israeli emblem.

If an Israeli won a medal

the Indonesians would not play the "Hatikva," Israel's national anthem.

ISF Chairman Yechezkel Hamelech refused to take part after hearing Indonesia's terms from International Archery Federation chairman Jim Histon.

Hamelech said Indonesia demanded a written acceptance of the restrictions otherwise visas would not be granted upon arrival.

Histon offered Israel a wildcard entry to the 1996 Olympic Games. The ISF said in a statement,

A 1988 Indonesian ministerial decree forbids athletes from competing against athletes from countries with which Jakarta has not diplomatic relations, such as Israel. It bans any unrecognized country from playing its national anthem or raise its flag on Indonesian soil.

The ISF and the World Jewish Congress condemned Jakarta's move as "bizarre racism and anti-Semitism."

The 38th World Outdoor Archery Championship from August 1 to 6 are the first

qualifying round for the 1996 Atlanta Olympics.

According to reports from Jakarta, the authorities have also protested against Portugal's participation.

Indonesia, the largest Muslim nation in the world, does not recognize the state of Israel. It broke relations with Portugal after it invaded the former Portuguese colony of East Timor in 1976 and subsequently annexed it.

The International Archery Federation (FITA) bars discrimination on the grounds of race, religion or politics.

## Seles match in doubt

PRINCETON, New Jersey (AP) — Martina Navratilova aggravated a groin injury in a world team tennis match, putting in doubt her status for an exhibition Saturday that marks Monica Seles' return to tennis after a two-year absence.

"Right now, I have no idea if I'll be able to play," Navratilova told the Star-Ledger of Newark of her match with Seles at Atlantic City. "I want to get ready for our matches and that match, too. But, right now, I'm not sure. I'm not used to being injured and I hate it."

**FOR RENT**  
Ground Floor of a Villa  
Well-furnished, two bedrooms, sitting room with telephone, central heating. Situated near the New English School, Khalda District.  
Telephone: 839115.

**TWO FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR RENT**  
The first is a 200 square metres, separate ground floor apartment, consisting of two bedrooms, guest room, sitting and dining area, glassed-in veranda, garden, and a garage. The second is a 220 square metre second floor apartment, consisting of three bedrooms, guest room, living room, glassed-in balcony. Each apartment has separate central heating, telephone, maid room, large kitchen, and deluxe furniture.  
Please call Tel. 665711 and 664256

**VILLA FOR RENT**  
Super deluxe all Brand New Furnished Villa , prime location in West Amman. J.D. 27,000/year.  
Only Serious Inquiries Please call:  
**ADDASI REAL ESTATE**  
Tel. 667751 - Fax 665636

## TOP FULL FLOOR APARTMENT WITH SPECTACULAR VIEW FOR RENT IN SWEIFIEH

1. 360 m<sup>2</sup>.  
2. 2 Master Bedrooms with built in cupboards.  
3. 2 Bedrooms  
4. 1 Office room.  
5. 2 separate bathrooms.  
6. Oak white furnished kitchen.  
7. Very large salon and dining room with Italian marble and simple gypsum decoration.  
8. 2 Open verandas.  
9. Central heating, store and water reservoir separate.  
10. The apartment can be rented furnished up to the tenant taste.  
For more information Pls. call Tel. 617870 - 617871

## Australian tennis official denies breakaway tour

SYDNEY (R) — The International Tennis Federation (ITF) controls the four Grand Slam tournaments — the Australian Open, French Open, Wimbledon and U.S. Open — the Davis Cup and the Grand Slam Cup.

The ITF said in its statement that it felt the ATP tour had "lost its focus" and was too unwieldy.

"It appears to us that a tour of 87 events is supporting too many players and too many tournaments, many of which are not financially viable," the statement said.

The French daily L'Equipe reported on Wednesday that

## More talks planned on match-rigging case

LONDON (AFP) — The English Football Association (FA) chief executive Graham Kelly said here Friday they were planning more talks in private next week to discuss the match-fixing charges levelled against three Premiership stars.

But Kelly remained diplomatic over the controversy simmering over Bruce Grobbelaar, John Fashanu and Hans Segers.

Kelly admitted he would be meeting his Premier League counterpart Rick Parry next week to examine possible measures.

The FA supremo said: "We cannot necessarily leave this matter alone. I will be having further discussions with Rick Parry next week."

The FA have denied they are putting behind-the-scenes pressure on the clubs to suspend the players.

And Segers' lawyer, Mel Goldberg, has revealed that he would sue the FA if they attempted to ban his client.

He is reported as saying: "It is disgraceful — if it is true — that FIFA are pressurising the FA and, if it is the FA, through the old body network, are pressurising the clubs. It amounts to the same thing: the FA are banning the players."

Announcement issued by (JUST) Jordan University of Science & Technology Tender No. (36/95)

Jordan University of Science & Technology (JUST) invites local Jordanian & International Vendors to submit bids for the purpose of rebuilding the computing environment of (JUST) including systems Submission of the documents should be in accordance with the following conditions:

1- The Tender Documents can be obtained from the secretary of the central tendering committee during working hours (Sat-Wed) at a non-refundable fee of JD 35 (Thirty Five Jordanian Dinars).

2- Tender proposals should be submitted by hand to the chairman of the central tendering committee not later than 12:00 noon, Sunday April 20th 1995.

3- Each tender shall be accompanied by tender bid bond in favour of the Jordan University of Science & Technology Committee drawn from or approved by an accredited bank in Jordan in an amount not less than five percent (5%) of the total tender sum such bond shall remain valid for a period of not less than three months from the closing date of the tender submission.

4- Tender proposals not abiding by the above mentioned conditions and the conditions mentioned in the tender documents will not be considered.

Chairman, Central Tenders Committee Dr. Hamad Dewaly

## GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & MAMAH HIRSCH

4 TWO Teams Movie Service, Inc.

### THE INTRA-FINESSE

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH  
Q 9 8 6 3  
A K J 5  
K J 10 2  
+ Void

WEST  
10 2  
6  
8 8 6  
AQJ 10 9 8 4 6 K 8 7 3 2

SOUTH  
A 7 4  
Q 10 9 8 7 3  
7 5 3  
+ 5

The bidding:

South West North East

Pass 3 + Dbl 5 +

5 + Pass Dbl

Pass Pass

Opening lead: Ace of ♦

There is a double finesse, known in the trade as the intra-finesse, that crops up with some degree of frequency, yet is often overlooked in the play.

Although the North hand contained only 14 points in high cards, its perfect distribution made it well worth a takeout double even at the three-level. East boosted the preface to the five-level, but South had too much to be shut out of the auction. East's double was based on the fact the high cards were behind the strong hand.

Had West led a diamond there would have been no story to tell, but it is impossible to fault the declarer's choice of the ace of clubs. Despite the reprieve, declarer still had a hard row to hoe. To avoid going down, South would have to establish the table's lead while losing only one trick in the suit.

The obvious method would be to play West for the king of spades, but the bidding made it dollars to doughnuts that East held that card. The intra-finesse, which depended on West holding either the ten or jack of spades guarded no more than one appearing.

The opening lead was ruffed high in dummy and, since spades were going to be needed to make the table, declarer could not afford to draw two rounds. Instead, the closed hand was entered with a trump and low spade was led to the eight, losing to the jack. East exited with a trump and the ten did well. When that pinned, the ten did well. When that pinned, declarer cashed the ace of spades, discarded two diamonds on the good spades and cheerfully conceded a diamond trick to the defenders.

ART TODAY

CINEMA TEL:634144 PHILADELPHIA Harrison Ford w/ William Dafe & Anne Archer in Clear & Present Danger Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

CINEMA TEL:699238 PLAZA Kamal Shinnawi & Ilham Shahin in Easy to Get (Arabic) Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:30, 10:30

CINEMA TEL:677420 CONCORD CONCORD "1" MAVERICK Shows: 3:15, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 CONCORD "2" BABY'S Day Out Shows: 12:30, 5:00

AMMOUN THEATRE TEL:618274 - 618275 MUSA HIJAZIN "sumaa" IN Hi Citizen daily at 8:30 pm written & directed by Mohammed Shawaqfeh

Nabil & Mashini Theatre TEL:675571 Presents KABARET Abeer Issa Ghassan Mashini with Amer Khamash, Khalil Jahmani, Mohammad Hussein and Issam Al Hanbali The theatre closes on Monday Performances start at 8:30 p.m.

FRONT

ART TODAY

PHILADELPHIA Harrison Ford w/ William Dafe & Anne Archer in Clear & Present Danger Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

PLAZA Kamal Shinnawi & Ilham Shahin in Easy to Get (Arabic) Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:30, 10:30

CONCORD CONCORD "1" MAVERICK Shows: 3:15, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 CONCORD "2" BABY'S Day Out Shows: 12:30, 5:00

AMMOUN THEATRE TEL:618274 - 618275 MUSA HIJAZIN "sumaa" IN Hi Citizen daily at 8:30 pm written & directed by Mohammed Shawaqfeh

Nabil & Mashini Theatre TEL:675571 Presents KABARET Abeer Issa Ghassan Mashini with Amer Khamash, Khalil Jahmani, Mohammad Hussein

# Sports



Damon Hill

## McRae takes lead in New Zealand Rally

ROTORUA, New Zealand (R) — Colin McRae seized control of the New Zealand rally Friday when he leaped from sixth place to first in one stage.

The Scottish driver led French world champion Didier Auriol by just 12 seconds after the second day, but established himself as favourite to win the event for the third successive year.

McRae and his Subaru Impreza were particularly fast on the tight sections and Saturday's leg includes some of the tightest special stages in world rallying.

"Tomorrow Colin says goodbye to us all," said Auriol, mindful of the Subaru's superiority in the conditions over his Toyota Celica.

Only 50 seconds separate the first six drivers, but overnight leader Tommi Makinen of Finland is not among them. He started the day well as he extended his lead from eight to 28 seconds by winning the first three stages.

But near the end of the long fourth stage he misjudged a corner, slid too far

and sent his Mitsubishi Lancer off the road into a mudbank.

"It's not like football where if you lose the ball you can get it back again," Makinen said. "I was so sure we could win, the car was so easy to drive."

McRae won that stage by 15 seconds from Auriol to storm into the lead. Split times showed that he had been driving even faster than Makinen on the stage.

"I'm going just as usual," said McRae. "The pace doesn't seem as hot since Tommi slipped off."

Three Toyotas, driven by Auriol, Armin Schwarz of Germany and Juha Kankunen of Finland, followed McRae in the other factory Mitsubishi.

Frenchman Francois Delecour in a Ford was unwell with flu, but held on to sixth place — thanks largely to constant encouragement from co-driver Catherine Francois.

## Hill takes provisional front grid at German Grand Prix

HOCKENHEIM, Germany (AFP) — Britain's Damon Hill and David Coulthard in their Williams Renaults outpaced the German World Champion Michael Schumacher (Benetton Renault) Friday to take the provisional front grid row for Sunday's German Grand Prix.

Hill took provisional pole in an exciting duel with hometown hero Schumacher, posting a time of 1min. 44.932, less than 1.5 seconds outside the 1994 pole time set with 3.5 litre cars with better aerodynamics.

Hill, Coulthard and Schumacher were so close together on the track that Hill's pit did not have time to signal him about their progress.

"I wasn't totally sure where I was in relation to the others. I had to go flat out, and do the best lap I could. It was bloody good fun," said Hill.

The one-hour qualifying session had started on a track wet from slight rain, but it had dried out by the time Hill and Schumacher were duelling.

Hill's team-mate David Coulthard took second place despite "a couple of mistakes" including a half-spin on the greasy track. "I expect to be challenging for the pole tomorrow," Coulthard said.

Schumacher admitted: "It was not a good session as we

had some problems with the gear ratios and we did not manage to catch the weather right."

He also denied reports he had signed a deal with Ferrari for next season. "I have a contract with Benetton-Renault. I am talking with other teams, four to be exact, but I have not signed with Ferrari," he said.

In the morning practice session, Hill spun off in the stadium section — to the whistles of the German fans.

After Hill collided with Schumacher at the British Grand Prix, the rivalry between the two championship leaders became even more intense, and there were fears of an unpleasant atmosphere in the Hockenheim stadium, set to hold a sell-out crowd of more than 80,000 on Sunday.

But Hill said he had had no problems so far. "I'm not coming in (to the track) in the boot of a car," he joked. "Everyone I have met has been very friendly, a good bunch really."

Hill and Schumacher had agreed to ride in the same car during Sunday's driver parade, but the idea was turned down by Grand Prix supremo Bernie Ecclestone who said it was "against the rules."

Schumacher was disappointed, saying: "It would have been a good idea to show the outside world there is not a war between us as the track was wet."

media have said."

An excellent fourth place on the grid was taken by Finn Mika Hakkinen in a McLaren Mercedes, despite running out of fuel 15 minutes before the end of the session, when holding pole position.

The team admitted a mistake in the amount of fuel put into his car.

Despite the disappointment, Hakkinen said: "What happens today represents a new start for the team, after all the problems we have had in the season so far."

McLaren also admitted a set-up mistake with the other car driven by Mark Blundell which "dramatically" affected his last run, leaving him 11th.

The top six were completed by France's Jean Alesi in a Ferrari and Schumacher's team-mate Johnny Herbert, who won his home Grand Prix two weeks ago. He just edged out the other Ferrari driven by Austrian Gerhard Berger.

Grand Prix rookie Giovanni Lavaggi qualified 22nd of the 24 runners in his Pacific Ford, ahead of Japan's Ukyo Katayama, who had a mechanical problem with his Tyrrell Yamaha, and Aguri Suzuki, who spun off early in his Ligier Mugen Honda when the track was wet.

## Asian Women's Basketball Championship Title-favourites Thailand defeat national team 71-42

From Aileen Bannayan  
in Shizuoka

The Kingdom's women's national basketball team Friday gave level B title favourites Thailand a hard time before losing 71-42 at the 16th Asian Basketball Championship for Women currently underway in Shizuoka, Japan.

Playing in their first tournament after a 12-year absence, Jordan's players tried to adapt to the fast attacking play and excellent shooting by Asian teams in this 12-nation championship. After the team lost the first half with a 20-point margin at 38-18, the second half score was better at 33-24 for Thailand, who are the only unbeaten team in Level B and are expected to defeat Hong Kong Saturday to clinch their group's title.

Scoring remained close at the beginning, as Suheir Maqusi played her first match with a heavily strapped knee, netting a 3-pointer. Jumana Sali was again the team's top scorer with 17 points. Together with Jehane Abdelnour, she scored the first 12 points of the second half, while Rana Hussein secured defensive rebounding.

Thailand were however determined to increase their lead as they sailed to the Level B title, relying on accurate shooting to end the game 71-42.

Scoring came as follows: Jumana Sali 17, Jehane Abdelnour 8, Suheir Maqusi 3, Rana Hussein, Hind Ghouri and Hala Muheisen 4, Rania Dajani 2.



Suheir Maqusi

Results:  
Level B  
Hong Kong-Malaysia 61-40  
Thailand-Jordan 71-42  
Philippines-Indonesia 67-60  
Level A  
Japan-Korea 82-78  
China-Kyrgyzstan 117-52  
Taipei-Kazakhstan 104-57

# Fastlink ANYONE

## COST VS BENEFIT

TRUE, EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION IS IMPORTANT, FASTLINK MAKES YOU APPRECIATE IT EVEN MORE. YOU ARE AS CLOSE TO YOUR OFFICE, YOUR CLINIC, YOUR FAMILY, AND YOUR FRIENDS AS YOUR FINGERTIPS ARE TO THE PHONE BUTTONS. LINK UP WITH FASTLINK.



- The Service will be in operation soon.

- You may use any GSM cellular phone, but Fastlink is the only company that provides the cellular service.

**Fastlink**

Jordan Mobile Telephone Services

**GSM**

**Now, you're talking**

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT TEL.: 863750 FAX.: 863770

**all CHILDREN are SPECIAL**

registration continues

some need extra help

age 2-6

Sanafer pre-school

Shmeisani, behind Philadelphia Hotel opposite ARAMEX

Tel. 677777 Fax 683000

## PRIZES FOR YOUNG JORDANIAN SCIENTISTS

### " Trying Is Winning "

Working toward enhancing scientific manpower in Jordan, Prizes for Young Scientists are now granted for Jordanians by the Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS) in collaboration with the Royal Scientific Society (RSS). Submission for these prizes is open till October 1995.

The prize is awarded every year rotating among four fields of pure science **Biology, Chemistry, Mathematics and Physics**. Young Jordanian scientists are now invited to apply for the **TWAS PRIZE** which amounts to \$2000. **Mathematics and Physics** will be considered in the contest for the prize in the next two years.

So, if you are a Jordanian, resident in Jordan, and of age not exceeding 40 years, we will be glad to receive your contribution in any of the two fields mentioned above, taking into consideration that submission is open till October 1995. We are ready to provide you with any additional information about the rules & mechanism of submission.

Interested applicants are kindly requested to contact Mrs. Majd Khayyat Talhouni at the following address:

The TWAS Unit  
Royal Scientific Society  
P.O.Box 925819  
Amman - Jordan  
Fax: 844806  
Tel: 844701  
Telex: 21276 RAMAH JO

## DREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TANIA FARISCH  
THE INTRA-FINEST

other valuable items

NORTH  
+ Q 8 5 3  
A 5 5  
K 10 2  
+ One  
T EAST  
2 + 5 5  
8 6 + 9 5  
J 10 5 8 + E 5 7 5  
SOUTH  
+ 3 4  
Q 10 5 7 3  
5 3

bidding

b West North E  
3 + Dbi S  
Pass D  
Pass

Pass Pass

## PNA offers to take Abu Marzouk

GAZA (R) — The Palestinian National Authority (PNA) offered on Friday to give U.S.-detained Hamas official Mousa Abu Marzouk a home, while Israel considered asking the United States to hand him over for trial.

The United States on Thursday announced the detention of Dr. Abu Marzouk, a political leader of Hamas, the militant group that opposed PLO peace moves with Israel.

In a statement faxed to international news agencies, Hamas warned Washington against extraditing Dr. Abu Marzouk to Israel. It said it had never attacked U.S. interests.

PNA President Yasser Arafat's spokesman, Marwan Karanfani, said: "The Palestinian National Authority will...naturally offer to accept brother Abu Marzouk, who is of Palestinian origin, in its territory if no place of residence is found for him."

Israel said it would decide

soon whether to seek his extradition, provided the evidence supported an indictment.

"There is no doubt we are interested in him," Israel Justice Minister David Libai told army radio. Asked whether to expect a decision soon, he said: "Certainly."

In its statement on Friday, Hamas said: "Hamas warns the U.S. authorities against contemplating the handing over of Dr. Abu Marzouk to the Zionist occupation authorities."

"The U.S. administration is hereby held fully responsible for whatever harm that may befall Dr. Abu Marzouk."

U.S. officials said Dr. Abu Marzouk admitted belonging to Hamas. One official said he may have been in charge of political operations in the United States, while another said he had been engaged in fundraising.

Dr. Abu Marzouk, 45, was living in Amman, even meet-

ing U.S. officials, until his expulsion last month. Hamas sources said. His Gaza family said he was never personally involved in violence and opposed it.

"He is among the few who call for casting aside violence and terrorism and for solving matters through dialogue," said Dr. Abu Marzouk's brother, Brigadier-General Mahmoud Abu Marzouk, who heads the Palestinian civil defence department in Gaza.

He said his brother held a U.S. residency card and he had never been arrested during his 15-year-stay in the United States.

Dr. Abu Marzouk was detained by immigration officials at New York's Kennedy airport after they found his name on the "watch list" of aliens not allowed to enter.

U.S. officials said they would try to remove him because his alleged fundraising activities contributed to violent acts.



Refugees from the fallen "safe area" of Zepa under U.N. escort as rival commanders negotiated the possible surrender of government troops in the enclave (Reuters photo)

## 1,000 Kuwaitis missing in Iraq

CAIRO (AFP) — About 1,000 Kuwaitis are still missing in Iraq five years after Baghdad's invasion of the emirate and Iraqi leaders must shed light on their fate, a right group said Friday.

Iraq has "demonstrated a disturbing disregard for (its) international obligations towards prisoners of war and civilian detainees," Human Rights Watch said in a letter delivered to Nizar Hamad, Iraq's ambassador to the United Nations.

"There is substantial evidence that most of the people now unaccounted for were arrested by Iraqi occupation forces in Kuwait," the group said in the letter, received in Cairo.

Baghdad has denied that it is still holding any Kuwaitis captured after its Aug. 2, 1990 invasion of the emirate.

The group cited "official Iraqi documents left behind in Kuwait" when the troops were routed by a U.S.-led coalition. They indicated where many prisoners were held and the names of Iraqi

officers who interrogated them, the letter said without giving details.

Kuwaitis who have escaped from Iraq or been released since 1991, "tell of more Kuwaitis held until this day," it added.

The Kuwaiti government says 625 nationals are believed to be held in Iraqi prisons, but non-governmental groups have compiled the names of a further 350 still missing, the group said.

The government figures do not include hundreds of "Bidoons," stateless Arabs, who disappeared into Iraqi custody.

Most of the detainees transported out of Kuwait to Iraq were members of Kuwaiti military or security forces captured during the invasion.

But Baghdad also arrested several thousand civilians suspected of resistance activities as well as some 2,000 other men during the final days of the occupation.

**UAE raises money for Bosnians**

## Arafat: All refugees will return to Palestine

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) chief Yasser Arafat told an An-Nahar reporter in Paris, where his wife recently gave birth.

In Lebanon, more than 300,000 Palestinians, predominantly Muslims, live in 11 refugee camps.

Lebanese government and religious leaders fear international pressure will force them to accept permanent re-settlement of the Palestinians in their country.

That would tip the delicate Muslim-Christian power balance, which has prevented a resurgence of the 1975-90 civil war, in the Muslim's favour.

Mr. Arafat said only a final, regional peace settlement will succeed in calming Israel's security apprehensions, which were heightened this week by the deaths of six Israelis in a suicide bombing on a public bus.

Mr. Arafat, who has hinted that Iran is supporting Muslim militants in the self-rule areas, said Islamic regime in Tehran should understand that its cause is obsolete.

"Iran should take into consideration the changes that are occurring on the international scene," he said, without elaborating.

However, he added that "Iran is beginning to realize the meaning of these changes."

## Islamic group in Israel denies it aids Hamas

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's Islamic Movement on Friday denied police accusations it was channelling funds to the Palestinian Hamas group, an opponent of the peace process which has killed scores of Israelis in suicide bombings.

Israeli police on Thursday raided the offices of the aid committee of the Islamic Movement in the northern Israeli town of Nazareth and seized documents which it said showed that the charity was aiding Hamas.

The UAE campaign reflects growing Muslim exasperation over what they see as the world's indifference to the suffering of fellow Muslims in Bosnia.

Sheikh Zayed said: "The negative attitudes of the big powers over what is happening in Bosnia are causing suspicions."

There are about 700,000 Arab citizens of Israel and Islamic movements have become increasingly popular with them.

Police spokesman Eric Bar-Chen said on Wednesday: "Evidence has been collected that the committee aided organisations hostile to Israel."

He said evidence showed the aid group had sent "extremely large sums in dollars" from "extremist movements abroad to families of Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas) activists deported by Israel and to people whose houses had been demolished by Israel for 'security reasons.'

Mr. Bar-Chen gave no figures but said police seized "thousands of documents" and computers from the office. He said no one had been arrested.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Sabah bankrupting Kuwait — Iraq

BAGHDAD (AFP) — Kuwait under the ruling Sabah family has degenerated into a bankrupt emirate where public funds are squandered on arms purchases, an official Iraqi daily charged Friday. "Because of the Sabahs, the Kuwaiti economy has turned into an arms market and is completely bankrupt," it said, less than a week before the fifth anniversary of Iraq's invasion of the emirate. "The tension, fear and despair prevalent in Kuwait cannot be eliminated," said Al Thawra newspaper of the ruling Baath Party. "The economy of Kuwait is being pillaged and its public funds are being squandered," Al Thawra said. "Arms purchases have swallowed up the greater part of Kuwait's assets."

For four years Iraq refused to provide any information to the U.N. until finally admitting in August 1994 that it had held 70 missing Kuwaitis, but said all of them either died or had escaped. It has denied any knowledge of the remaining missing.

The United States and Britain have backed Kuwait's demands that all prisoners

be released before a U.N. oil and trade embargo imposed on Baghdad after the invasion is lifted.

NEW DELHI (AFP) — Thousands of Indian Muslims on Friday protested the deaths of Muslims in Bosnia and Herzegovina, blaming it on the United Nations and Pakistani authorities. Some 5,000 Muslims burnt an effigy of U.N. Secretary General Boutros-Ghali outside the 17th-century Jama Masjid, India's largest mosque here, after an emotional speech by a prominent religious leader. "The United Nations is very partial when it comes to Serb atrocities," thundered Ahmad Bukhari, the mosque's deputy imam. "If Muslims had committed such atrocities, the West would have wiped them out," Sheikh Bukhari said the West was not taking strong military action against Bosnian Serb forces because the victims were Muslims. "America acts as the big policeman in the world, but it is silent on the Bosnian crisis," he said, triggering anti-U.S. slogans by the thousands who heard Bukhari after the midday prayers.

**Aung San Suu Kyi to be named UNESCO adviser**

PARIS (AFP) — Burmese opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi, freed after six years under house arrest, has been invited to be a special UNESCO advisor on democracy and human rights, the U.N. agency said Friday. A spokeswoman confirmed a report that the dissident leader, who was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991, had been asked to take on the job by UNESCO director General Federico Mayor. The daily Le Monde reported that UNESCO deputy director general Daniel Janicot had travelled to Burma twice to discuss the proposal, once before she was freed on July 10 and again since. The paper said in its Saturday edition that she accepted the post in principle on July 20. Asked about the choice of Aung San Suu Kyi, Mr. Janicot told Le Monde: "We often forget that UNESCO was not created to promote education, science and culture, but to promote peace by means of education, science and culture."

**U.N. extends mission to southern Lebanon**

UNITED NATIONS (AFP) — The U.N. Security Council voted Friday to extend the U.N. interim force mission in Lebanon for another six months, according to a statement from the world body. The group restated "its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon," and approved measures put forth by U.N. Secretary General Boutros Ghali to "streamline" the force. The cutback would mean a reduction of about 10 per cent of the personnel which currently number 4,967 U.N. soldiers. "Its implementation will not affect the operational capacity of the force," the council said in a statement. The mission to Lebanon began in March 1978. The new six-month extension lasts until January 31, 1996.

**UAE president to finance bird breeding centre in Morocco**

ABU DHABI (AFP) — United Arab Emirates (UAE) President Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan will finance a centre to breed rare houbara bustards in Morocco, the semi-official daily Al Ittihad reported Thursday. The \$10 million project, to be based in the Mairus area, is intended to increase the number of the birds in Morocco. Sheikh Zayed's adviser, Sheikh Abdul Aziz Ibn Mohammad Al Qassimi told the paper.

**UAE president to finance bird breeding centre in Morocco**

PARIS (AFP) — French President Jacques Chirac expressed solidarity with Lebanon on Friday, saying the two countries were from the "same family" during a lunch with Lebanese premier Rafiq Hariri.

He said Mr. Hariri's two-day visit "coincides with a new and increasingly expressive solidarity between France and Lebanon, which is making progress towards development, independence and peace."

"We are of the same family ... even if our two states are independent," he said in a toast to Mr. Hariri at the Elysee Palace lunch.

Mr. Chirac's comments were reported by Elysee spokeswoman Catherine Colonna.

The French president said he was "convinced that the path which Lebanon is today taking, which is that of solidarity, unity and tolerance, is the right path."

Responding to the toast, Mr. Hariri said he felt "how much Lebanon is present in

## Human rights in Arab World deteriorate in '94

CAIRO (AFP) — Human rights in the Arab World took a turn for the worse in 1994

after some improvement in the late 1980s, the Arab Organisation for Human Rights (AOHR) said in its annual report.

"We recorded some positive steps, but the total shows a continuing erosion of legal guarantees and the occurrence of extreme violations of human rights," AOHR general secretary Mohammad Faq said in a press conference Thursday after a constitutional reform movement which began in 1989. "we have a counter legislative trend which tends to weaken (legal) guarantees and harsher punishments," the 324-page annual report.

"This trend became excessive in the first months of 1995," it said.

Laws on "political participation have seen numerous contradictions," the report said, adding that some countries eliminated restrictive laws only to replace them with new, harsher ones.

"Elections have been held on all levels but all have consecrated the monopoly of the same elites over power."

Free expression was limited by "more restrictions (including) the closing of dozen of newspapers, the banning of articles and the imprisonment of journalists," the report said.

Violations of "right to life" continued "on a large scale in most parts of the Arab World...due to civil wars, confrontations between governments and armed groups, mass executions and torture," the report said.

The most lethal conflict was the May-July 1993 Yemeni civil war, which left 7,000 dead according to the government and up to 60,000 according to press sources while at least 6,300 died in the conflict in Algeria in 1994.

The AOHR applauded the "surprise" adoption by the Arab League of a draft Arab Charter on Human Rights after two decades of "dispute and procrastination."

But the charter, still being reviewed by Arab governments, "is not expected to enhance legal commitments in the field of human rights...and its moral value was also seriously flawed," the report said.

Emergency laws "overshadowing constitutional guarantees continue in effect in Egypt, Sudan, Syria and

Tunisia, where they were introduced in 1981 and 1984 respectively," the report said.

Emergency laws "overshadowing constitutional guarantees continue in effect in Egypt, Sudan, Syria and

Tunisia, where they were introduced in 1981 and 1984 respectively," the report said.

Emergency laws "overshadowing constitutional guarantees continue in effect in Egypt, Sudan, Syria and

Tunisia, where they were introduced in 1981 and 1984 respectively," the report said.

Emergency laws "overshadowing constitutional guarantees continue in effect in Egypt, Sudan, Syria and

Tunisia, where they were introduced in 1981 and 1984 respectively," the report said.

Emergency laws "overshadowing constitutional guarantees continue in effect in Egypt, Sudan, Syria and

Tunisia, where they were introduced in 1981 and 1984 respectively," the report said.

Emergency laws "overshadowing constitutional guarantees continue in effect in Egypt, Sudan, Syria and

Tunisia, where they were introduced in 1981 and 1984 respectively," the report said.

Emergency laws "overshadowing constitutional guarantees continue in effect in Egypt, Sudan, Syria and

Tunisia, where they were introduced in 1981 and 1984 respectively," the report said.

Emergency laws "overshadowing constitutional guarantees continue in effect in Egypt, Sudan, Syria and

Tunisia, where they were introduced in 1981 and 1984 respectively," the report said.

Emergency laws "overshadowing constitutional guarantees continue in effect in Egypt, Sudan, Syria and

Tunisia, where they were introduced in 1981 and 1984 respectively," the report said.

Emergency laws "overshadowing constitutional guarantees continue in effect in Egypt, Sudan, Syria and

Tunisia, where they were introduced in 1981 and 1984 respectively," the report said.

Emergency laws "overshadowing constitutional guarantees continue in effect in Egypt, Sudan, Syria and

Tunisia, where they were introduced in 1981 and 1984 respectively," the report said.

Emergency laws "overshadowing constitutional guarantees continue in effect in Egypt, Sudan, Syria and

Tunisia, where they were introduced in 1981 and 1984 respectively," the report said.

Emergency laws "overshadowing constitutional guarantees continue in effect in Egypt, Sudan, Syria and

Tunisia, where they were introduced in 1981 and 1984 respectively," the report said.

Emergency laws "overshadowing constitutional guarantees continue in effect in Egypt, Sudan, Syria and

Tunisia, where they were introduced in 1981 and 1984 respectively," the report said.

Emergency laws "overshadowing constitutional guarantees continue in effect in Egypt, Sudan, Syria and

Tunisia, where they were introduced in 1981 and 1984 respectively," the report said.

Emergency laws "overshadowing constitutional guarantees continue in effect in Egypt, Sudan, Syria and

Tunisia, where they were introduced in 1981 and 1984 respectively," the report said.

Emergency laws "overshadowing constitutional guarantees continue in effect in Egypt, Sudan, Syria and

Tunisia, where they were introduced in 1981 and 1984 respectively," the report said.